

Portfolio £22,000 to be won

There is £22,000 available to be won in today's *Times* Portfolio competition: the weekly prize of £20,000 and the daily £2,000. Yesterday's competition was won outright by Mr James Rance, who lives in Cherry Willingham, Lincoln. He received £2,000. Today's list, page 28, week's prize changes. Information Service, back page.

Telephone charges up next month

Telephone charges are to rise from next month. British Telecom announced. The minimum charge for a payphone call will double to 10p. Domestic rentals will rise by £1 a quarter and business rentals by £1.50. The unit cost will rise from 4.4p to 4.7p. It will be the first increase since last November. Page 3

Secret deal on Belize

A secret deal has been struck between Britain and Guatemala to reopen consular relations, severed in 1981, as a prelude to solving the dispute over Belize. Page 6

Cancer cutbacks

Cancer patients are being denied the best treatment because of National Health Service spending limits, a government advisory body says. Page 2

Lagos threat

President Buhari gave a warning that Nigeria might stop trading with Britain if the Export Credits Guarantee Department impeded its efforts to secure an IMF loan of about £2 billion. Page 2

Rain halts traffic

Up to two inches of rain fell in south-east England, disrupting peak-hour roads and rail traffic. Page 2

Track deals

GRA Group has agreed to sell its greyhound tracks at Haringey, north London and Slough, Berkshire, for an undisclosed sum. Page 21

Seven up

The mission of the seven astronauts on board the US shuttle Challenger, launched yesterday from Cape Canaveral, includes the first space walk by an American woman. Page 6

Cannabis haul

Eight people were arrested after more than five tons of cannabis were discovered on a boat on the Crouch in Essex. Page 2

Hawke's date

Everything points to Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, taking the country to the polls on December 1, a year ahead of schedule. Page 5

Powell race plea

Mr Enoch Powell called for the laws banning race discrimination to be scrapped, and said demands in the Labour Party for black sections were "unintentionally like apartheid".

Mortgage choice

Many home loan borrowers are still opting for low-cost endowment mortgages even though they have become more expensive since the last Budget. Family Money, page 27

No sale

The fifty bought for a European record price of 1,600,000 guineas at Newmarket Sales on Tuesday, has failed a veterinary examination and has been returned by the purchaser, Robert Sangster and partners. Page 29

Piggott switch

Lester Piggott rides Rainbow Quest, the new favourite, in tomorrow's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp following the late withdrawal of Teenoso because of a leg injury. Page 31

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Letters: On community service, from Mr F. Cattermole, and Dr J. Bradley, miners, from Mr J. Garnett, English grammarian, from Mr R. Kempster.
Leading articles: Labour Party conference; miners; British Empire.
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Mr A. S. Frere, Mr Jim Fairbrother

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Thatcher preparing for toughest battle on spending

By Sarah Hogg and David Smith

Mrs Thatcher is setting up a "star chamber" of senior government ministers, in advance of next week's Conservative Party conference, to conduct her toughest political battle over public expenditure. This will deal with government spending up to the financial year 1987-88, the three remaining years of this Parliament.

Detailed arguments over three full years of public spending have made this year's public spending round more intractable than previous ones. Treasury ministers have resolved only a few of their differences over spending plans with Cabinet colleagues.

Ministers in charge of education, defence, social security, health and other large spending programmes have put in bids totalling up to £6 billion more than the planned total of £132 billion for 1985-86 published last spring.

The Treasury has accepted that about £2 billion of these over-runs are unavoidable, which means that other programmes have to be cut below the levels planned last spring if the Government is to stick to its target. Holding to the planned totals for 1986-87 and 1987-88, which assume that spending rises no faster than general inflation, is proving even more difficult.

The "star chamber" device has normally been used to settle a few outstanding disputes between the Treasury and other

departments, at the end of the public spending round. This enables the totals for the next year to be published in the annual *Autumn Statement*, which sets the framework for next year's Budget.

This is normally announced in late November, complete with the Treasury's forecasts for growth and inflation and its estimate of the scope for tax cuts in the Budget.

The "star chamber" is being set up early this year, partly because so little has been settled at a lower level, and partly because the Government is afraid of a last-minute battle over expenditure disturbing the financial markets in November, when it will attempt to raise up to £4 billion from the sale of British Telecom shares.

The Government's spending troubles include:

● **The miners' strike.** Estimates range up to £2½ billion, of which some, such as the cost of repairs and the rebuilding of coal stocks, must spill over into 1985-86. Ministers are divided as to whether the money should be recouped through a "Scargill" surcharge on electricity bills or a cut in general public spending programmes.

● **Heavy local authority over-spending this year,** which bumps up the base for future expenditure projections. Even by the spring it was accepted that local authorities would spend £1 billion more than the total planned for 1984-85, and Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Secretary

of State for the Environment, has already secured an extra £850m for local authorities in 1985-86. Even so, the plans for next year and beyond are giving trouble, since they must be more realistic than in the past. This is because they will form the basis for rate-capping controls.

● **Unemployment is again running higher than forecast by the Treasury.** The level may be 250,000 higher in 1985-86 than assumed last spring, which could add £400m to the cost of social security benefits.

● **Public sector pay has over-shot the Government's 3 per cent target.** Although the extra cost this year has been found out of the contingency reserve (about £300m or squeezed into cash limits, it puts extra pressure on next year's plans. The Treasury's forecast of an inflation rate of only 4 per cent next spring is also disputed by outside forecasters.

● **Health and defence plans are boosted at least in 1985-86 by specific government commitments to increase the real levels of spending.** But there is still disagreement over the precise figures.

For the current year, the Government has a "contingency reserve" of £2.75 billion. Even if this does not prove adequate, it is likely to receive more revenue than expected from North Sea oil because of sterling's fall against the dollar, in which oil is priced.

More violence in coalfields

Rivet gun 'used in ambulance attack'

A policeman was injured yesterday in a double attack near Rossington Colliery, outside Doncaster, in which one of the victims used a rivet gun. The police believe "was an industrial riot".

The violence erupted half a mile from Rossington Colliery as a convoy of horse boxes headed in to provide support for policemen facing 400 pickets outside the pit. One horse box, carrying four horses, had its coachwork ripped with missiles from the weapon.

A following horse box had its windscreen smashed and the police driver was hit in the face with a brick.

He was put in an ambulance to be taken to hospital and later transferred to a reinforced Range Rover for better protection.

Pickets overturned a car to create a barricade, forcing the Range Rover ambulance to halt. Bricks and other missiles, believed again to come from an industrial rivet gun, slammed into the specially strengthened vehicle.

The driver, Mr Terry Bettison, aged 50, and his colleague, Mr Alan Hopkins, aged 48, made four loudspeaker appeals, but still the attack continued. Mr Hopkins said: "I was terrified. We had no choice but to mount the curb and speed past the barricade. Bricks were being hurled against the ambulance and other missiles struck lower down."

"The injured policeman was

causing me concern because he had taken a brick full in the face and was losing a lot of blood."

"I'm 16 years with the service and I have never seen anything like this."

Mr Don Page, chief metropolitan ambulance officer for South Yorkshire, spoke of his grave concern about ambulances being seen as legitimate targets by picketing miners.

He said: "The situation changed three weeks ago when 999 calls were made to ambulances which were ambushed on arrival. Our men have now been issued with protective headgear."

"Our ambulances have been ambushed at a rate of twice a week since that time which is why we ordered a reinforced vehicle."

"In this latest attack we have reason to believe that some sort of bolt gun was used and bricks were also hurled."

Working miners and their property have been the subject of constant attack from striking miners since the beginning of the dispute, a group of working miners claimed yesterday.

To substantiate the claim they have produced a dossier of case histories of incidents, calculating that from the first day of the strike more than 7,000 people have been arrested.

Fuel surcharge, page 2
Catalogue of violence, page 4
Leading article, Letters, page 9

Scargill faces new contempt move

Moves to jail Mr Arthur Scargill for alleged contempt of court were made yesterday. A new committal application will be heard next Wednesday in the High Court, at the same time as the case which was adjourned last Thursday is due to be heard.

The fresh action is based on three alleged contempt. These involve:

● Comments made by Mr Scargill in Friday's edition of

The *Times* re-affirming that the miners' strike was official.

● Allegations against the NUM over a statement it issued endorsing Mr Scargill's stand.

● Remarks made by Mr Scargill on Monday's BBC *Newsnight* programme after he was served with documents relating to the first contempt move.

The new application has been launched on behalf of Mr Bob Taylor and Mr Ken Foulstone,

the Yorkshire miners who instituted the first complaint.

Legal papers were yesterday handed to a receptionist at the union's Sheffield headquarters.

At Kiveton Park Colliery, where 11 men went to work. One police officer's shoulder was broken and three other policemen were slightly hurt during pushing and storming throwing by about 4,000 pickets. One picket was taken to hospital.

As she was led away, she apologized to the bank staff and customers, saying: "I'm sorry I frightened you all."

Yesterday, Mrs Barlow, of North End Road, Fulham, was given a nine month jail sentence, suspended for a year, after admitting demanding £85,000 with menaces. She also admitted assaulting and imprisoning Mrs Watkins.

The court was told that Mrs Barlow had planned a "sophisticated" bank raid to raise money to cover debts of £70,000.

She said she was not going to hurt anyone and that she had got the idea from "too much television".

She said bank raids on television "seem to be always shown the bandits in masks and using violence. I wanted to go about it in a kind and gentle



Changing moods: The Queen, wearing a diamond tiara, at a Windsor dinner, and bidding farewell to the Duke of Edinburgh at Sudbury airport in Ontario.

Palace rebuts Canadian criticism of Queen

By Alan Hamilton

Buckingham Palace has dismissed press reports that the Queen's tour of Canada is less than a total success as trivial, inaccurate and, in at least one case, a complete fabrication.

Palace officials insisted yesterday that the Queen had had a warm reception, had attracted large crowds, and had no knowledge of an alleged incident in which a government minister is supposed to have breached protocol by touching the Queen to guide her towards waiting dignitaries.

Criticism was expressed this week when, in an otherwise complimentary commentary on the royal visit, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* said the Queen looked tired at times, her make-up too heavy, her legs

had visible veins, and that she and the Duke of Edinburgh looked "at times like two people becoming slightly bored". The Duke had a stoop to his shoulders, and "a tart, unpredictable tongue".

The criticism was taken up by the *Toronto Star*, which said the Queen was "a very slight woman, full-bodied and given to wearing unfattering round necks, long coats and awful hats". A Canadian fashion designer was quoted as saying the Queen should change her "dowdy and matronly" hats, and should alter her hairstyle.

British fashion experts, including some of those who dress the Queen, leapt to her defence.

Continued on back page, col 1

Airlines will agree to swop routes

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government will lose £18m on the £1,000m privatization of British Airways next spring as a result of an announcement in a White Paper yesterday of a "judgment of Solomon" solution to the conflict between BA and British Caledonian.

There will be no forced transfer of BA routes to B-Cal as recommended in a Civil Aviation Authority report in July, but instead an agreed exchange will substitute B-Cal for BA on profitable routes to Jeddah and Dharhan in Saudi Arabia and BA will replace B-Cal on loss-making routes to South America. BA will also get routes to the Falkland Islands, with a twice weekly wide-bodied service via Ascension next year.

and to Denver, and Morocco. BA were clearly delighted with the outcome but Mr Colin Marshall, chief executive, firmly refused to speak of victory. BA had achieved its objectives of no forced route transfers, no job losses, and no loss of financial integrity, while B-Cal should be pleased to gain £18m extra profit, he thought.

Sir Adam Thomson, B-Cal chairman was more guarded, describing the deal as "a Government compromise". It would strengthen B-Cal's finances he conceded, but the Government had lost a historic opportunity to restructure the industry.

Full story, page 2. Kenneth Fleet, page 21

A further group of East Germans climbed over a metal fence at the back of the locked West German Embassy, eyewitnesses said, to join some 80 countrymen seeking shelter there in an attempt to force a passage to the West.

On Thursday evening Herr Peter Boenisch, the Bonn Government spokesman, announced that the embassy had closed its doors because it was full. Yesterday he put the total number of refugees at around 80, twice the figure given by earlier press reports. Many had arrived in the past days, and the total included about 20 children.

More climb into Prague embassy

From Michael Binyon Bonn

More than 80 East Germans climbed over a metal fence at the back of the locked West German Embassy, eyewitnesses said, to join some 80 countrymen seeking shelter there in an attempt to force a passage to the West.

On Thursday evening Herr Peter Boenisch, the Bonn Government spokesman, announced that the embassy had closed its doors because it was full. Yesterday he put the total number of refugees at around 80, twice the figure given by earlier press reports. Many had arrived in the past days, and the total included about 20 children.

Labour attacked as 'not credible'

By Richard Evans and Philip Webster

With the Labour Party conference in Blackpool hardly completed, Alliance leaders and senior Conservative ministers queued up yesterday to claim that Labour could no longer be considered a credible opposition or alternative government.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal Party leader, led the onslaught immediately after the conference ended, saying that Labour had been totally taken over by the hard left, "and its electoral credibility is shot to pieces".

But Mr Neil Kinnock denied that the party was in the control of any factions, sects or groupings. "The only people in control are myself and my colleagues in the leadership of the party", he said in a BBC radio interview. In what was

seen as a sharp warning to the left, Mr Kinnock said that anyone who "deviated" from the purpose of winning would get a rough time.

In his attack, Mr Steel said: "Mr Kinnock's pallid platitudes cannot cover up the harsh reality of a party consumed by Marxist dogma and bitter class war. The end of this disastrous Labour conference also marks the end of Labour's pretensions to be an alternative government."

Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, said there was no longer a credible alternative government and that Labour was committed to supporting lawlessness. But Mr Patrick Jenkin, a Cabinet colleague, went a step further during a speech in Bristol and said that unless Mr Kinnock could provide leadership and get a grip on his party "the real opposition will come increasingly from the Alliance party".

The most detailed critique of Labour's conference was delivered by Dr David Owen, Social Democratic Party leader, who in a nine-page statement said: "Scargillism and Labourism are becoming as one."

Looking ahead to next week's Conservative Party conference he warned Mrs Margaret Thatcher against "matching Labour's dare-nothing leadership with the continuation of a care-nothing premiership."

"It is no good going to Brighton next week to establish the mirror image of an anti-police Labour Party with a pro-police Conservative Party. Where Labour is the anti-nuclear party, it will profit no one if the Conservative Party is seen as the pro-nuclear party."

"I warn the Conservative Party that it is too easy and too damaging an image to project to a nation that has been fed too much of the same."

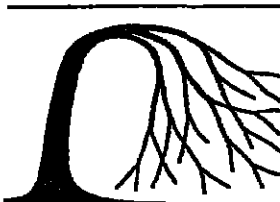
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Monday

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The pit village divided by the mining dispute

Beating the habit

Pete Townshend, of The Who, on his fight against heroin addiction

Canada 150 Years of history



captured on this special
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Authorized by the Government of Canada the issue of the Silver Dollar is strictly limited to orders received before 30th November 1984. To order, send the coupon with your name and address to Royal Canadian Mint, PO Box 14-N-1 Warehouse-Horley Row - Horley - Surrey RH6 8DW.

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Royal Canadian Mint and shall be held on your behalf in this account until the coins are despatched.

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Defects in babies higher at Torfaen

By Patricia Clough

The rate of babies born with abnormalities in the Torfaen district of south Wales, where residents are seeking to have a Re-Chem International waste disposal plant closed, is significantly higher than that for the rest of the country, the Welsh Health Statistics Unit has disclosed.

Further studies into the phenomenon are being given priority, Mr Wyn Roberts, Under Secretary at the Welsh Office, said.

Mr Roberts was replying to a question from Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, who said that the plant at Cw-n-nn, in the Torfaen area, is being used to dispose of waste from a variety of sources, including a variety of minor health hazards among local people.

The letter was prompted by a report from the Welsh Health Statistics Unit, which said that the rate of birth defects in children, stillborn and in the womb, is significantly higher in the Torfaen district than in the rest of Wales - 18 per cent.

On the basis of the available evidence, Mr Roberts said "No grounds for believing that the rate is a threat to human health".

A statement by Re-Chem last week said that the plant "should be closed as it is a threat to the health of the local community".

The Transport and General Workers' Union in Scotland yesterday warned members working at incinerator plants to be on their guard for the toxic waste that had been illegally dumped and said they should refuse to handle any material that raised their suspicions until they were assured that burning it would not pose a threat to themselves or to the surrounding communities.

Second man is cleared of family murders

Thomas Gray, aged 31, was cleared of murder in the ice-cream war trial yesterday after the judge, Lord Kincaid, told the jury in the Glasgow High Court that there was not enough evidence to convict him of murdering a family of six.

Mr Gray, of Myreside Street, Carnpnyne, Glasgow, still faces a charge of attempting to murder an ice-cream van salesman, Mr Andrew Doyle, by firing a shotgun through his van window.

On Thursday, Mr Gary Moore, aged 21, walked free after the prosecution dropped murder charges against him.

When the trial began, four men were accused of killing six members of the Doyle family by setting fire to their flat in Bankend Street, Ruckazie, Glasgow.

Only two now face the murder charge. The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Drug smuggler gets 12 years

Safdar Hussain, aged 40, a former bank manager from Pakistan, who brought heroin with a potential street value of nearly £900,000 into Britain with intent to supply it, was jailed for 12 years after pleading guilty at the High Court in Edinburgh yesterday. The court heard that the drug was found sewn in the sleeve of Hussain's jacket by Drug Squad officers acting on a tip-off.

"CHILDREN TODAY"

Our Article (September 19) reviewing the annual Children Today report included a picture of Mr Len Murray playing with children "from the National Children's Home Project", arranged by the NCH. We are glad to make clear that neither Kevin Hamilton, who appeared in the background, or any of the other children shown, were the subject of the review, or children from broken homes. Any embarrassment caused to the children or any of their parents is regretted.

Health spending cuts deny cancer patients best treatment

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Patients with cancer are being denied the best treatment because of National Health Service spending limits, the gap between what doctors can achieve and many patients are receiving is growing, a government advisory body says.

A report from the Standing Medical Advisory Committee says that constraints on resources "have particularly significant implications for services to cancer patients".

Advances in treatment and early diagnosis are making a significant impact on several types of cancer, the report says. But the advances often involve costly drugs or expensive radiotherapy or scanning equipment and repeated treatment, paid for from very limited funds for new developments.

"The gap between the level of services generally available and the level that it is now possible to achieve has increased considerably," the report says. "This may be true for some other diseases, but we believe it is especially true for cancer."

Professor Kenneth Bagshawe, head of the medical oncology department at Charing Cross Hospital and chairman of the working group, said yesterday: "I don't think that people are dying when they could be cured, but they are not necessarily getting the optimum treatment."

"Where a patient has a tumour that is curable or where a major effect can be achieved, that is usually provided in ideal circumstances." But treatments which could reduce pain and suffering and improve the quality of life were not always available.

Professor Bagshawe said:

Arthur Hacker has his £29,700 day of glory

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

One Arthur Hacker, a turn-of-the-century British artist that no one but specialists has ever heard of, achieved a moment of glory yesterday when two bidders fought for possession of one of his pictures in a Sotheby's sale in London. The picture, titled "The Artist's Studio", was sold for £29,700, when the artist normally sells in the £2,000 to £5,000 range.

Born in 1858, Hacker had a most correct education, studying painting in Paris under the great Léon Bonnat.

His early works were history paintings, mainly in classical dress. At the turn of the century he relaxed from high seriousness into contemporary scenes, of which Sotheby's had an exceptionally pretty example on offer.

The small painting is titled "In Jeopardy" and depicts a pretty girl surrounded by blossoms on the bank of a river staring hopelessly after her partner which has fallen in. Sotheby's had printed an estimate of £2,000-£3,000 on the picture. The price emphasizes how the charm of the image is valued more than the artist's fame in today's market.

In Christie's Victorian picture sale in London, the surprise price came in contrast, for a minor work by a great name. A sketch by Sir Edwin Landseer of two men out shooting sold for £10,260 (estimate £1,500 to £2,500) to Spink's.

Sotheby's sale was 11 per cent unsold and Christie's 27 per cent, an indication that boom prices are still the exception rather than the rule.

Cannabis in sailing ship may be worth £5m

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Customs officers were yesterday unloading more than five tons of high-quality cannabis from an 85ft sailing vessel seized in a police and Customs raid on the River Crouch in Essex.

Five crew members, including one woman, of the Robert Gordon and three other men were arrested on Thursday night by officers in an investigation code-named "Operation Bishop", which had taken more than 18 months.

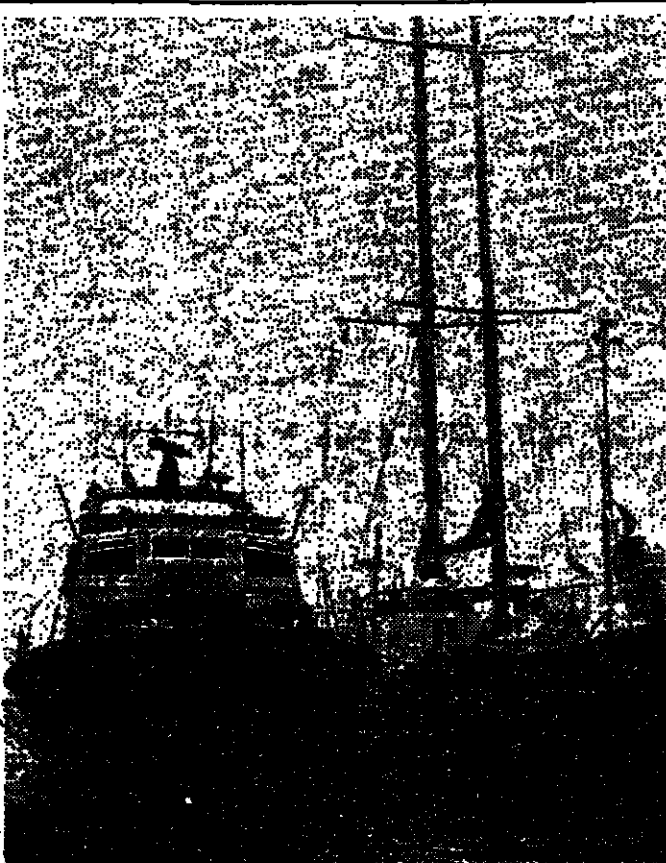
Until the unloading, the value of the cargo cannot be fully calculated, but it could be more than £5m at street prices.

The vessel, a training ship, had arrived from the Mediterranean, where it is believed to have taken on board its cargo somewhere east of Cyprus. The cannabis may have been loaded off the Lebanese coast, because the cannabis is of a type produced there.

On September 25 the vessel put into Gibraltar because of bad weather and Customs headquarters in London was alerted that it had been seen. The investigation had alleged a round group of alleged drug dealers and organizers based in Essex.

As the vessel arrived in the Crouch off the village of North Fambridge, Customs officials and detectives from a regional crime squad and the Essex Police tactical support unit were waiting.

A number of vehicles and small boats were held in the raid, during which the village was cut off. All those arrested are understood to be British.



A Customs cutter tied up on the Crouch yesterday alongside the seized training ship Robert Gordon.



Back to school: Mr Patrick Harrington (centre), a National Front activist, returning to the North London Polytechnic yesterday for the first time since a High Court ruling that lecturers need not identify students who demonstrated against his attendance. (Photograph: John Voos).

Rain delays road and rail traffic

By David Cross

Torrential rain totalling between one and two inches brought chaos for road and rail travellers across most of the south-east of England yesterday.

The AA described last night's peak-hour driving conditions as a "commuter's nightmare" after violent thunderstorms and rivers flooded many main roads. The RAC said that conditions were atrocious. "Not only are road surfaces under water, the rain is so heavy that visibility is severely restricted", it added.

Around London, the Dartford Tunnel approach road in Kent and the main A12 east were under water. The flyover at Brent Cross was closed to traffic.

In Essex a landslide between Bentley and Manningtree, south of Ipswich, and flooding at Wivenhoe delayed rail services. Passengers between Mitcham and Wimbledon in south-west London were taken by bus when railway lines at Mitcham were flooded.

Suffolk police reported three houses damaged by lightning. Radio Orville was off the air for 40 minutes when a transmitter was damaged.

The London Weather Centre said that the heavy rainfall was associated with a deep depression from the Bay of Biscay moving north-east across France and alongside the Kent coast. It said that the rain would mostly die out except for some showers in the extreme east early today.

Forecast, back page

Blood shortage may delay surgery

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The National Blood Transfusion Service yesterday made an urgent appeal for blood donors saying that supplies were "critically short" throughout the country, particularly in London.

Mr Joseph Dawson, regional donor organizer for the North East Thames region, said hospitals were having to cut back on waiting list operations and some major surgery would have to be deferred shortly if supplies did not improve.

In the past seven or eight weeks, he said, the number of donors giving blood in London and the South-east had fallen from the 2,000 a day needed to about 1,500 a day, a shortfall of 25 per cent.

"We are having to cut down on hospitals' supplies and they are already having to curtail operations. Anyone who is a donor and has received a card to attend a session in the near future, please make every effort to attend, a life depends upon it."

Mr Dawson said there were donor shortages outside London, although those were less critical. Birmingham had only enough for its own hospitals and could not supply to other areas. Supplies have fallen as demand continues to rise at about 2 per cent a year as hospitals undertake more major surgery.

The decline in donors comes after the introduction earlier this year of handling charges for blood supplied to private hospitals, although not for the blood itself, and the conviction this summer of Dr Mark Patterson, a consultant haematologist at the National Heart Hospital, for conspiracy to steal blood.

Information Service, back page

Firemen disciplined

A fireman has been dismissed, four others fined and a station officer demoted after a fireman accused seven colleagues of sexually harassing him during an initiation ceremony at a fire station central London.

Mr Ronald Buller, the London Fire Brigade's chief officer presided over the hearing, which was held in camera and ended this week. He conference yesterday that Firewoman Lynne Gunning, aged 23, had been a victim of "sexual harassment".

Ms Gunning told the board that colleagues tied her to a ladder, hosed her down, used obscene language and exposed themselves.

Fireman Garry Langford, aged 25, has now been dismissed for disreputable behaviour. He is appealing. Station officer John Peen, aged 38, has been demoted and transferred to another station for neglect of duty. Leading fireman Glen Grandison has been fined £350 for neglect of duty.

Firemen Patrick Toynce, Leonard Goodfellow and Leslie Hemsley have been fined £325, £300 and £200 respectively for disreputable behaviour. The case against Sub officer Stephen Short was dropped.

The miners' strike

Surcharge of £15 on fuel bills if oil costs are passed on

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The average electricity user will probably have to pay £15 more next year if the full cost of the miners' strike is passed on to the consumer.

A report by stockbrokers Laurie Millbank, commissioned by the BBC, suggests that an all-electric household might face a surcharge of £40. It might be spread over four quarters and there would be a statement on the cause of the extra charge.

The surcharge is favoured by the Treasury as a way of recouping the extra cost of power generation from heavy oil, calculated by Laurie Millbank to be £430m, rising by £45m a week.

The electricity industry puts the costs at nearer £25m a week and £500m already spent.

The power industry and the Department of Energy are less convinced that consumers should pay. They prefer a mixture of financing changes for the industry which would ultimately mean the costs being met by the taxpayer.

If the strike continues until December, the power industry will have spent £1,900m on oil, with a £1,250m saving being made on coal.

There will be no victors in the strike, Mr John Biffin, Leader of the Commons, said last night (Richard Evans writes).

"At the end of this whole miserable business, the main question will be that of damage limitation, and the idea that the Government or the Prime Minister are now concerned to manipulate this whole matter to some political advantage I think to be absolutely nonsensical."

Mr Biffin, in an interview on the Channel Four programme *Week in Politics*, ridiculed the idea that the Government viewed the strike with relief.

"This Government is not so absurdly out of touch with the political traditions of Conservatism or out of touch with the sheer practicalities of government that it would fall for that line."

Mr Biffin said that there was nothing wrong with conviction politics, but such conviction always had to be married to wider considerations of public interest. That was as true of the Prime Minister as it was of her Conservative predecessors.

"You do not run British politics like some great crusader", he said.

Coal fall kills pitman who returned to work

A Stoke-on-Trent miner who returned to work after being on strike died yesterday when he was crushed by falling coal 3,000 feet underground at Wolstanton Colliery, Britain's deepest pit.

Mr Jack Whitehurst, aged 56, the father of two children, of Lincoln Road, Kidsgrove, Staffordshire, was clearing a blockage in a vertical bunker about a mile from the pit bottom when he was hit by falling coal.

The coal board said Mr Whitehurst had been on strike but returned to work in August.

In Scotland yesterday, a record 320 miners went to work, three more than the previous day, the coal board said. There was also a record number of miners returning to work in the Yorkshire coalfield, 65.

In north Derbyshire, 948 men, including one new starter, went to work, 44 fewer than on Thursday.

Mr Ron Cliddon, chairman of the Thames Valley Police Authority, has described Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, as "a villain running one of the most horrendous crusades in this country in my lifetime".

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Police Federation of the Thames Valley branch, he said on Thursday that Mr Scargill was "engaged in a war with us and you because you are those who keep the peace".

Chief constables have decided to delay any comment on the Police Federation's controversial attack on the Labour Party until after the Conservative Party conference so that they are not accused of taking any political side.

The general council of the Association of Chief Police Officers met in London on Thursday after the federation's attack the day before. They adjourned without issuing any public comment.

The 3,000-word enthrone sermon of the Bishop of Durham, the Right Rev David Jenkins, will appear as a full page advertisement in the free newspaper, the *Wear Valley Advertiser*, next week.

The advertisement, which will cost £600, was decided on by the Wear Valley District Council in co Durham after it found that the original plan to copy the sermon and deliver it to 25,000 homes in the area would have cost ratepayers £3,000.

Leading article, Letters, page 9
Catalogue of violence, page 4

B-Cal gains in BA route transfers

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Government has succeeded in getting an agreement between British Airways and British Caledonian to a voluntary transfer of routes that will benefit British Caledonian without seriously damaging BA privatization prospects next year.

B-Cal will take over profitable BA routes to Saudi Arabia under proposal in a White Paper yesterday, while BA will take over unprofitable B-Cal routes to South America together with routes to Denver in the United States and Morocco.

The effect will be £18m extra profit for B-Cal, strengthening it as a competitive rival to BA on a world route and reducing BA profits by the same amount. This will result in a lower price to the Government when the state airline is privatized next spring.

At the same time the Government proposes that other British airlines will be free to compete with BA on world routes wherever foreign governments can be persuaded to agree.

In a novel solution to the conflict over regional UK airports and their services to Europe, the White Paper proposes that instead of BA handing over these routes to small airlines such as British Midland, Dan Air and Air UK, it will give them up to £450,000 and help them to compete with its own services on these routes.

The White Paper's proposals differ from recommendations made by the Civil Aviation Authority in July in detail rather than in philosophy and claim to be a strategy for "putting the traveller first".

The main recommendations are that the Government accepts that B-Cal should be strengthened as part of its policy for a competitive multi-airline industry, but instead of legislating to compel BA to give up routes to B-Cal it has secured agreement whereby BA surrenders Jiddah and Dhahran in Saudi Arabia to B-Cal, which in turn gives up its South American services to Rio and other destinations to BA.

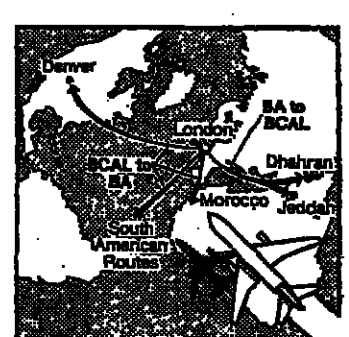
BA will be allowed to move some of its services to Spain and Portugal from Gatwick to Heathrow provided it sacrifices other services so as not to increase total Heathrow flights.

In the regions, BA will keep its European services but will give independent airlines other than B-Cal up to £450,000 for each European route they develop up to a maximum of 15 routes from Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Through supporting services, BA will help the small airline to develop new routes in competition with its own.

Commenting on the White Paper yesterday, Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, said: "Fair competition is the cornerstone of our policy towards the airlines."

The proposed exchange of routes should give B-Cal a sounder financial base from which to attack new markets: it is a good outcome for B-Cal. But it will not mean any significant reduction in BA's activities.

The real winner is the public. This White Paper means



more competition and a stronger British civil aviation industry.

European air fares 'a good deal'

It comes to the controversial conclusion that, when the total range of services and fares are compared, the 50 million air passengers who fly on intra-European routes each year get as good a deal as American domestic travellers.

Although it found that fares from Atlanta were 10 to 15 per cent and those from New York up to 35 per cent cheaper, it also found that European airline operating costs are 70 per cent more than in the US.

This is because American carriers are allowed to fly circuits routes, while European regulations demand that an aircraft must always return to its home base.

The fact that European flights are international also adds considerably to costs.



The age of the train makes money at Phillips

Phillips' Toy Department has just had its most successful year ever, and model trains continue to fetch exceptionally high prices. We are now accepting model trains, tin plate toys as well as Dinky, Corgi and Matchbox toys for sales on 31 October and 12 December.

For further information about Collectors' Sales please contact Andrew Hilton, Hugo Marsh, Anna Marrett, Nigel Mynheer or Duncan Chilcott.



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Public callbox charges to be doubled and rentals to rise

Telephone charges are to go up next month, British Telecom announced yesterday. The minimum charge from a public callbox will be doubled to 10p. Domestic telephone rentals are to be increased by £1 a quarter. Business rentals are to rise by £1.50. The unit cost per call will go up from 4.4p to 4.7p. British Telecom, which is to be privatised next month, has made its first increase since last November to achieve "a sounder financial footing".

The new prices represent a two per cent increase. Under a formula linked to the retail price index, British Telecom may only raise its charges by three per cent less than the rate of inflation. This is currently running at five per cent.

Under the new charges the rental rebate for customers who make few calls will increase from 3 to 3.2p for every unused call. Customers are eligible for this benefit if they make fewer than the 120 calls normally charged per quarter.

Telephone users will get between 20 per cent and 25 per cent more time on peak and standard rate national calls, distances over 56 kilometres.

A spokesman for British Telecom said yesterday: "The increased charges represent a normal operational and business need and are in line with the pledge given a year ago to hold current main inland service prices until November 1984".

Payphone costs were being raised "as part of an overall strategy to modernize and improve the service in which British Telecom is investing £160m." Payphones would be made more attractive and convenient to use.

Ms Kim McKinlay, acting general secretary of the Communication Workers Union said: "The price increases demonstrate BT are moving towards making all their services profitable, and providing no subsidies."

She believed domestic users would suffer the brunt of the higher charges because although their quarterly rental increase was not as great as that of business customers, it was more in per centage terms.

'Loans for sex' man is freed

Kenneth Toogood, a former bank manager jailed for 18 months for giving loans to uncreditworthy customers, was freed by the Court of Appeal yesterday.

The court also freed Louise Bernal, aged 33, a former model, who was given loans by Toogood because he hoped to make her his mistress.

Bernal was jailed for 18 months for conspiring, with Toogood and others, to obtain property from the Midland Bank by deception and for breach of a suspended sentence order.

The court decided that Toogood, aged 61, now retired, of Gleebe Close, Southwick, Brighton, should be released because the two months he had spent in prison was long enough. He was now "a ruined man", Lord Justice Watkins said.

Diver 'ignored safety rules'

The jury at an inquest into the death of a Cambridge University undergraduate who died while diving with members of the British Sub-Aqua Club off the Cornish coast was told yesterday that several safety guidelines recommended by the club were ignored.

Mr Iain Baker, aged 19, of Milton Close, East Finchley, north London, died on March 26 while training with 12 other members of the Cambridge diving team. His body was found three weeks later.

Mr Baker, a classicist student at Jesus College, dived in waters between 60 feet and 80 feet deep at Lamorna Cove, near Land's End. Deep water visibility by torchlight on the day of his death was 18 inches.

Mr Noel Horner, representing the Baker family, accused the diving team leaders of having a "carefree and careless" approach. He said Mr Baker was a very inexperienced diver who should have received greater care and attention from his colleagues.

Divers went down in pairs along an anchor rope from a dinghy. Mr Malin Dixon, an electrical engineer of Trumpington Road, Cambridge, was the diver who went down with Mr Baker.

He told the inquest in Penzance that he was an experienced diver, but did not check Mr Baker's equipment before they began their descent, contrary to BSAC guidelines.

"I'm afraid it was an oversight," he said.

The diving team leader, Mr Huw Williams, aged 22, of West London, said he had not checked visibility or underwater currents and that the divers had not used a marker buoy or a lifeline.

The inquest was adjourned until today.



Miss Harper, who helped to identify haemophilia carriers (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Carriers of disease identified

By Diana Pitt

Miss Katherine Harper, aged 27, a senior laboratory technician at the Institute of Child Health, in London, is one in a hundred chance, has identified a gene sequence which makes it possible to spot a haemophilia carrier. No extraction of tissue is needed, just a simple blood test.

Miss Harper, working with Dr Marcus Pembrey, a senior lecturer in paediatric genetics, and a team of others, was accepted into a hospital laboratory after a fairly undistinguished educational record (eight grade 1 CSEs) at Ivybridge secondary modern school, in Plymouth.

She went on to take further exams in haematology. She worked in Saudi Arabia for three years and in her spare time studied sickle cell disease.

the institute is Miss Julie Calder, aged 19, from Wembley, north London, whose brother, Nicky, aged 10, is a haemophiliac. He goes to school each day in a helmet and is unable to join in any rough and tumble games.

Miss Calder said: "I have seen my brother growing up unable to play football and I know he feels a bit inferior sometimes. I didn't want that for my own children and I have always had the lingering fear that I might possibly be a haemophilia carrier."

"Now I know I am completely healthy, it's a great relief. I am engaged to be married and I wanted to know my chances."

Her story is told tomorrow afternoon on independent television.

Assaults in London had risen to more than 1,000 a year and 2,000 in Greater Manchester, the ministers were told. In London, four men had been attacked the previous day.

Bus crews demand inquiry into assaults

By Tony Samstag

The Government yesterday responded to public concern at the increasing number of attacks on bus conductors and drivers by mustering four ministers from three departments to discuss the problem with a trade union delegation.

Joining the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, were his minister of state, Mr Giles Shaw; Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport; and Mr Peter Bottomley, Under Secretary of State for Employment.

They met a delegation from the Transport General Workers' Union led by Mr Bill Morris, national secretary of its passenger services group, who presented a report designed to leave the Home Secretary in no doubt as to the anger of bus staff over this problem.

Noting that criminal injuries compensation records show bus workers second only to the police in the number of assaults suffered each year, with a London bus conductor standing one chance in six of being assaulted, the union repeated its long-standing call for a government inquiry.

Napoleon's war against cheap brandies

By Derek Harris

Courvoisier is to spend £1.8m on promoting sales of its cognac in Britain. Until five years ago cognac dominated brandy sales, but lower-price grape brandies, mostly from France but also from Spain and West Germany, have now taken about 40 per cent of the market.

However, in the 12 months to June cognac sales moved up 3.2 per cent, according to analysts by the Wine and Spirit Association.

In the same period there was a 17 per cent increase in releases from bond of other brandies.

Mr Mark Ridgwell, British divisional manager for Courvoisier, a subsidiary of the Canadian-based Hiram Walker company, said: "Cognac producers have not really done enough to explain what cognac is all about and we intend to remedy that."

Courvoisier plans to press the claims of cognac as an aperitif, mixed with fruit juices. It will also be promoted as a luxury drink, although in real terms its prices are claimed to be lower than before and more in line with other luxury drinks, undercutting for example most of the single malt whiskies.

Classifications of cognac can be confusing, Mr Ridgwell agrees. Scotch whiskies are usually marketed above a certain price level on minimum maturation periods.

Ecologists may go green

The Ecology Party conference is to debate a motion today that its name be changed to the Green Party in two years' time.

Such a change, its proponents argue, would emphasize the party's international links while recognizing (and, by implication, appearing to share) the dramatic growth in recent years of the European Green movement, especially in West Germany.

A strategy paper written for the conference, which ends tomorrow in Southampton, acknowledges that the party has had difficulty overcoming the tendency of the political system to "blur" the identity.

Rank Travel holds rises to 12%

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Rank Travel, one of the top half-dozen package tour operators, yesterday announced price increases of up to 21 per cent for Spanish holidays next summer but its average price rise overall is less than 12 per cent. This is the lowest average price increase of any tour operator which has so far published brochures for summer 1985.

Horizon Travel has raised prices by about a fifth, Thomson Holidays by an average 17 per cent and Thomas Cook Holidays by 12 per cent. Spanish prices with these three operators have risen by between 17 per cent and 23 per cent.

Mr Peter Drew, Rank Travel's chairman and managing director, believes there will be a swing to self catering holidays

abroad, through one of its three tour operator subsidiaries, OSL. Rank claims market leadership in the villas and self-catering market where price rises are markedly lower than for holidays based in hotels.

The cost of OSL villa holidays in Spain are to rise by only 10 per cent compared with the 21 per cent increase in the cost of Spanish holidays in hotels offered by Rank's Wings operation. The average overall Wings rise is between 15 and 16 per cent, while that of OSL is only 8 per cent.

Rank's Ellerman Sunflight operation, which provides cheaper holidays in hotels in contrast to the more up-market Wings offerings, has average price rises of about 10 per cent,

Rise in holiday prices					
	Horizon	Thomson	Average	Rank	Ellerman
Spain	23	20-23	17	21	10
Greece	14	12-13	8	5	2-3
Portugal	9-10	10	5	3	4
Yugoslavia	11	10	5	3	0
Malta	6	8	7	1	6

* Limited programme, not applicable.
Source: Horizon, Thomson, T. Cook, Rank.

British Museum trustees plead for more funds

The British Museum is "gravely under-funded" and needs more money to maintain the standards which visitors expect, a trustees' report said yesterday.

It said there had been some "spectacular" missed buying opportunities in the three years since the last report was published, and the museum had lost some collections through lack of money or ability to meet sellers' requirements.

The most remarkable failure

was the loss of an important collection of icons. It also failed to buy a group of 74 Old Master drawings from the Chatsworth collection. The report refers to a shortage of funds for essential maintenance work at the museum.

The trustees call for greater public funding and tax exemption on gifts to the national collections "before more of the country's finest treasures are lost".

About three million people visit the museum each year - more than 8,000 a day.

Lord Trend, chairman of the trustees, said yesterday: "If the Government policy is maintained as strictly as it has been and if the museum does not get as soon as possible, a more generous allocation of funds, it will not be able to go on being the expanding, lively, imaginative place one would like it to be."

The museum receives an annual purchase grant from the Government of £1.7m, compared with more than £3m for the National Gallery and £2m for the Tate Gallery, Lord Trend said.

Saudi inquiry on lost heiress

Det Chief Supt George Ness and Det Insp Brian Cheeseman of Scotland Yard flew to Saudi Arabia yesterday to interview relatives of the missing heiress Miss Suha Hawa, aged 16.

The bottom half of a girl's body was found in a plastic sack underneath a Rolls-Royce car in London last month, and police believe it could be that of the missing heiress.

Tory MP to step down

Sir William van Straubenzee, aged 60, Conservative MP for Wokingham for 25 years, announced last night that he would not be standing again at the next general election.

He is the chairman of the select committee on education and the arts and served in the Heath Government as Under Secretary of State for Education and Science and Minister of State for Northern Ireland.

Falcon freed

A peregrine falcon found in an aircraft in Munich while being smuggled out of Britain has been released into the wild.

'Ban cane' pressure mounts in county

By Tim Jones

Mid Glamorgan County Council was last night facing pressure to ban corporal punishment from its schools after a juvenile court had placed two brothers in its care because their mother refused to allow them to be caned.

The authority has offered to place the boys in a school three miles away that does not practise corporal punishment but that was unacceptable to the brothers and their mother.

Although it is the official policy of the controlling Labour group on the council to abolish the practice, it has rejected government proposals which will give parents the right to state whether their children should be subject to such corrective discipline.

Earlier this year Mr Philip Squire, a councillor and chairman of the education authority, said: "Sending a teacher into a classroom without a cane is like sending a boxer into the ring with one hand tied behind his back."

The case highlights the fact that more children are caned in Mid Glamorgan than in any other local education authority area. In the year 1980-81, the latest for which figures are available, 4,997 pupils or 10.5 per cent were corporally punished. In Barnet in London by comparison 172 children or 0.8 per cent were caned between 1982 and 1983.

The brothers aged 14 and 15, have not been attending their school since October 13 last year when the younger one was given one stroke of the cane by the headmaster for failing to turn up for detention. Their mother, a nurse, looked at the headmaster and determined it would never again be allowed to happen.

On three occasions she has tried to take them back to school but failed because she will not accede to the demand of the headmaster that they must, like all other pupils, be subject to the discipline which prevails.

The brothers have been moved from their home and are to stay with relatives 10 miles away and attend another school which, on the latest available figures uses the cane about 150 times a year.

Their mother said yesterday: "The court had given others permission to physically abuse my children. I believe in discipline but I do not beat my children and therefore refuse to accept that others can do so."

The mother said the decision had split up a happy and stable home. "But in spite of the trauma it causes I will not allow my boys to be caned."

She is planning to take out a private prosecution for assault against the headmaster.

Mr Dafydd Elis Thomas, Plaid Cymru MP, said: "I have tried to get every authority in Wales to stop caning. It degrades the teacher and it degrades the pupil."

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India and Pakistan on holiday

Death mars festivities as religious fanatics bomb Punjab procession

From Michael Haggerty, Delhi

It is the festive season in India and people are dying as a result. Generally though, it is a good-hearted, good-humoured time of year, when most people have a jolly and noisy time, and much work gets done for days on end.

People die because the festivities draw large crowds together and large crowds make tempting targets for crazed religious fanatics, particularly if the crowds are Hindu and the bombers are Sikhs. Two people died and 31 were hurt when terrorists threw a bomb at a crowd celebrating the Dussehra, a Hindu festival at Bhathna in Punjab this week. The celebrations - a kind of eastern Guy Fawkes Night - were cancelled in the district.

Other people die because religious fervour incites the devoted to lead processions through areas populated by devotees of a rival persuasion, with turbulent results. In Srinagar yesterday there was a 24-hour curfew after a procession by Shia Muslims celebrating the tenth day of the month of Moharram got into a riot in an area populated by the majority Sunnis.

When stones started flying and lathi charges and tear gas failed to disperse the rival gangs, police resorted to rifle shots in the air, one of which killed a 20-year-old woman watching from an upper storey.

Like many things in India, the processional riots have their political side - the Shias are supporters of the new Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Mr G. M. Shah, and the people who stoned the procession were supporters of his supplanted rival, Dr Farooq Abdullah.

Thirteen people died when a factory making fire crackers, without which no Indian celebration could possibly take place, blew up. Eight shops collapsed in the blast in

Anakapalle in Andhra Pradesh. The season of festivals begins as the monsoon recedes, and the temperature and humidity drop to acceptable levels.

Dussehra, the Muslim "Festival of the Sacrifice" also known as "Little Id" to distinguish it from the bigger celebration at the end of Ramadan, begins the season of festivals this year. It is also known as Bakri-Id, or Goats' Id, because the Muslim families looking for an appropriate sacrifice tend to look no further than the local goat market.

In Pakistan, the streets at Bakri-Id run with blood, goats' blood, as the families sacrifice their animals in public. In India there are laws against that kind of thing, and the sacrifices are done behind closed doors.

The Bakri-Id in Hyderabad coincided with a big Hindu festival and sparked off later communal rioting which left more than 30 people dead. The Hindu festival is an artificial creation of communalists who launched it only a few years ago as a way of terrorizing the Muslims.

The Durga festival, on the contrary, which is celebrated with great devotion by Bengalis, is as old. There is a 10-day festival which ended on the same day as the Dussehra festival this week.

Devotees of the goddess, whose name means "difficult to get to" and who represents the essential goddess in her fierce aspect but still reckoned to be supremely radiant, transport her images in a procession of lorries through the streets before immersing them in Delhi's river, Juma-Ji, the holy Yamuna.

In the middle of the week, on a more secular occasion, Mahatma Gandhi celebrated his birthday. If he had lived he would have been 115 years old,

but his image as the father of the Indian nation is very much present, and everybody stayed away from work to mark the day. Many people took off the day between Gandhi's birthday and Dussehra, making a three-day holiday in the middle of the week.

It has become impossible to do things which in normal times are merely difficult, like getting one's telephone repaired.

Dussehra was the big one, though. This celebrates the triumph of Rama - another incarnation of Vishnu the Preserver - over the wicked King of Sri Lanka, who stole his wife, Sita. The king is supposed to be immensely intelligent and so is depicted with 10 heads. However, because stealing Rama's wife was not a clever thing to do, he is also often shown with a donkey's head as well.

Ravana, his brother and his son were portrayed in effigy in 680 open spaces in Delhi. At the Ram Lila ground - the name means "Rama's doing" - the effigies were 80ft high, built of papier Mache over a bamboo frame, and stuffed with brushwood and firecrackers.

Watched by President Zail Singh, Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister and Mr David Lange, New Zealand's Prime Minister, and half a million other people, the story of Rama and Ravana and the rescue of Sita, with the aid of the King of the Monkeys, Hanuman, was retold by actors and dancers on wagons drawn by bullocks.

After a fireworks display, fiery arrows were shot at the vast red-and-blue effigies, guided by wires. The arrows did not quite reach the targets, but they were set on fire anyway.

Food triumphed over evil again, and we all went home to wait for the next festival, Dewali, the Festival of Lights. We shall only have to wait.



Search called off. A car is lifted from New York's East River, where divers found eight cars, two with bodies in them. Police abandoned their search for a "graveyard" after a bone they thought was human was found to be from an animal. The bodies were a policeman and a gangster.

Australians poised for December general election

From Tony Dubondia, Melbourne

Australians look certain to go to the polls to elect a new federal Government on December 1, more than a year ahead of schedule.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, is understood to have decided on the date on Monday and to have informed ministers and key members of the Labour Party.

Yesterday virtually every radio, television station and evening newspaper was carrying a story telling a December 1 election.

The Liberal-National Party opposition would need a swing of 3.2 per cent to wrest government from the Labour Party. Not since 1977 will a Government have gone into an election with such a clear lead in opinion polls.

According to a poll published in *The Age* newspaper in Melbourne today, the Government's popularity was 55 per cent; the coalition parties, 37 per cent; and the Australian Democrats, 7 per cent.

It is understood that Mr Hawke intended to make a formal announcement next Thursday but now that the election date has become public knowledge he is expected to bring the announcement forward to early next week.

Sir Ninian Stephen, the Governor General, returns from overseas on Tuesday and will have to receive a formal request for an election.

A parliamentary redistribution has been completed and the House of Representatives enlarged to 148 seats. If the result of the last election, held on March 5, 1983, were translated to the enlarged house the Labour Party would have 89 seats and the Liberal-National party coalition 59. The present state of the parties is: Labour, 75, and the Liberal-National Party coalition, 50.

The announcement will honour Mr Hawke's pledge made two weeks ago that he would announce a date in early October.

Vietnam drags its heels over political prisoners

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

Vietnam is playing for time on an American request that up to 40,000 people political prisoners in reeducation camps, and children of US servicemen and their mothers be allowed to leave the country over the next two years for settlement in the United States.

While agreeing to take the proposal back to Hanoi for further consideration Mr Le Mai, the Assistant Foreign Minister, maintained that the deal must involve "all" prisoners, criminal as well as political. He refused absolutely to specify what figures were represented by "all" but it is believed to be about twice the

10,000 prisoners mentioned in the American offer.

Mr Mai heads a delegation which has spent three days in Geneva talking to officials of the UN High Commission for Refugees, representatives of recipient countries and the Intergovernmental Commission for Migration, which, on behalf of UNHCR, runs the orderly departures programme. This has enabled 70,000 Vietnamese to leave by air since 1979.

He indicated that the children and their mothers, whom he called "a humanitarian question, a US responsibility", were not a problem. About 3,000 have left in recent years.

Strike turns Disneyland laughter to gloom

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

There are plenty of smiling faces at "the happiest place on earth" this week, although just beneath the surface gloomy countenances abound.

California's famous Disneyland amusement park is open for business but pickets march outside the gates as about 2,000 employees from five unions go into the second week of a strike over wages and contracts.

Indeed it has not been a jolly summer for the folks who man Fantasyland and the other Disney rides and exhibits. Thousands of tourists stayed away and Disneyland reported one of its worst years in history. Now the strike continues. The other Disneyland officials tried to remove pickets from ticket booth entrances, and were successful in moving strikers from their property. A court hearing on the issue is due on October 17.

Park officials claimed strikers had scattered nails in the roadway.

This week 2,000 members of 21 non-striking unions at Disneyland voted to support their colleagues, but they remain at work.

That means that with management filling in and extra staff being hired, the rides are functioning as usual.

Outwardly it looks fairly normal, although one park worker claimed that beneath the efficient exterior "there is total chaos".

The priority at Disneyland has been to keep the rides open and although a federal mediator is meeting unions and park officials, no end is in sight to the strike.

Signs at the front ticket booths tell visitors that eight of the rides are closed, but officials say they usually shut down at this time of year.

Strikers in Iceland halt capital

Reykjavik (Reuters) - Iceland's right-wing Government, swept to power last year by public anger over a 150 per cent inflation rate, is facing strikes by unions dissatisfied with its attempts to reform the economy.

A nationwide walkout by 17,000 public employees began on Thursday, bringing transport in Reykjavik to a standstill and emptying government offices.

Iceland's ports and international airport closed yesterday as strikers defied a government order to man essential services.

When the right formed a Government in May 1983, the unions accepted a 25 per cent pay cut, a 10-month strike ban, a 14 per cent devaluation and an end to inflation-indexed wages.

In return, the Government promised to cut the inflation rate.

The annual rise in the cost of living is down to 15 per cent, but the unions complain that this has been achieved only by impoverishing the working man. Public sector employees have asked for wage rises of up to 40 per cent.

AMSTERDAM: The Dutch socialist trade union federation, FNV, has voted to launch strikes and other protests against cuts proposed in social security payments, and to aim for a shorter working week (Reuters reports). At a congress in Amsterdam on Thursday, delegates unanimously approved a threat of strikes unless Parliament rejected government plans to cut unemployment and sickness benefits. FNV said.

Swiss hint of Falkland mediation

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Speculation about efforts to bring Britain and Argentina back to the negotiating table has been aroused by the three-day visit here of the Swiss Foreign Minister, Mr Pierre Aubert.

Mr Aubert met top Argentine officials and local British diplomats. Switzerland has officially represented British interests in Argentina since the conflict over the Falkland Islands. Talks between Argentina and Britain began in Bern last July but soon broke down.

The speculation in the Argentine press increased on Thursday when Mr Aubert met Señor Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister.

But despite Mr Aubert's public affirmation that his country is willing to provide "good offices" once again for talks, a local diplomatic source familiar with the visit cautioned against concluding that this was the purpose of Mr Aubert's presence in Buenos Aires.

Many people here believe that support for Argentina's call for a negotiated settlement to the Falklands dispute has been greatly strengthened by the announcement late on Thursday that Argentina has reached a diplomatic solution to its long-standing territorial dispute with Chile over jurisdiction in the Beagle Channel.

Pope prompts pact on Beagle Channel

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Chile and Argentina have reached broad agreement in the 100-year dispute over ownership of the Beagle Channel, with the help of mediation by the Pope, the Vatican said yesterday.

But rumblings of discontent in Buenos Aires mean that parliamentary ratification is not a foregone conclusion.

Britain will be watching the reaction closely for the possible effects of the final treaty on the Falklands dispute.

No text has yet been released but it is understood the terms allow Chile to retain sovereignty over Lennox, Picton and Nueva, three islands in the channel. Argentina is said to have been granted oil and mineral rights on the Atlantic



continental shelf to the east of the islands.

The dispute over the islands and, more recently the rights to exploit the surrounding territorial waters, began when sovereignty was given to Chile in 1881.

A referendum has to be held before final agreement is given to the draft proposals which should be ready within days.

Civilians try junta case

From a Correspondent, Buenos Aires

Argentina's civilian federal appeals court has taken over from a high military court the trials involving alleged human rights abuses, of nine commanders from three military juntas ruled successfully from 1976 until the end of the Falklands conflict.

The civilian court decided to intervene directly in the trials because "unjustified delays" in the Supreme Council of the

Armed Forces' summary courts martial proceedings.

President Raúl Alfonsín ordered the courts martial last December. The former commanders are charged with committing kidnapping, torture and murder in connexion with the disappearance of at least 9,000 Argentines during a military campaign against dissidents known as "the dirty war".

At the end of the debate the

left-wing radicals and their allies tabled the surprise motion, which was defeated by 199 votes to 101. About 50 members of the five coalition parties voted against the Foreign Minister, but the 154 Communists abstained, thereby ensuring the government's survival.

A Communist spokesman said the motion was "a purely propagandist move".

Meanwhile, Sindona who has been temporarily extradited from serving a 25-year fraud sentence in the United States, is being interrogated at a prison in northern Italy on Italian charges of complicity in murder and fraudulent bankruptcy.

Mr Bjorn Weibo, a spokesman for the immigration authority, said he feared a "flood" of refugees from Lebanon if deportations were not allowed to continue.

Refugees arriving direct from

Communist abstention saves Craxi coalition

From John Earle, Rome

The Communists have saved Signor Bettino Craxi's coalition Government by abstaining in a Parliamentary vote on a motion calling for the resignation of the Christian Democrat Foreign Minister, Signor Giulio Andreotti, because of his links with the jailed Sicilian financier, Michele Sindona.

During the debate, Signor Andreotti was attacked by the opposition for his friendship with Sindona and for using his influence as Prime Minister in 1974 to promote a plan, foiled by the Bank of Italy, to save the Sindona banking empire out of public funds.

At the end of the debate the

Lebanon baffles Swedes by returning refugees

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

The fate of more than 2,000 refugees from Lebanon who have asked for political asylum in Sweden hung in the balance yesterday. A new, tougher policy of deporting the refugees automatically was suspended when two families, who had been sent back were returned to Sweden from Beirut.

Sweden demanded an explanation from the Lebanese Government and suspended most deportations until the situation is clarified.

Refugees arriving direct from

Extended atoll tests a blow to New Zealand

From W P Reeves, Wellington

The French decision to continue testing nuclear weapons at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific for another 15 years was described yesterday as "appalling news" by the acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr Geoffrey Palmer.

New Zealand's ambassador to Paris is to make a vigorous protest.

The news of the French decision was relayed by journalists visiting the atoll. Mr Palmer said "every man and woman in the South Pacific will regard the decision as a bitter blow to their hopes". New Zealand would continue to work with its South Pacific neighbours, through the United Nations and in other international bodies, to ensure that the prediction did not come true.

Anzus tests air power

From Our Correspondent, Wellington

Whatever uncertainties cloud the future of Anzus in the face of New Zealand's ban on nuclear ship visits, the alliance will be in full military evidence over the next two weeks.

The three partners - the United States, Australia and New Zealand - yesterday began tagging the biggest military air exercise held in this country since the Second World War. American F15 and F16 fighter bombers, flown in from South Korea, are joining Australian

Sir Robert Muldoon: Disappointed

PAPEETE: The new semi-autonomous Government in French Polynesia has joined fierce opposition from Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific neighbours to the French tests (AFT reports).

Mirage fighters and F111 bombers and New Zealand Skyhawks in battle games, known as Triad 84.

More than 60 aircraft are involved. Although it is not American policy to divulge whether its aircraft are equipped with nuclear weapons, the Government is satisfied that these are not. Defence Ministry officials say it is impossible for the American aircraft to be equipped with nuclear arms without their knowing.

Guatemala reluctant to disclose secret deal with Britain on Belize

From Christopher Thomas, Guatemala City

Britain and Guatemala have agreed in principle to reopen consular relations in an attempt to speed up a solution to the dispute over the former British colony of Belize. All diplomatic links have been severed since 1981.

The agreement was secretly reached in New York on July 6 between officials of all three countries. Since then, Guatemala has displayed a distinct reluctance to make a public announcement.

The wording of a joint communiqué has not been decided. Finally, Guatemala wants it to mention Belize but it will have to be in general terms if it is to be acceptable to Britain.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, met Señor Fernando Andrade, his Guatemalan counterpart, briefly in San José last Saturday morning in an attempt to clear the way for a public announcement. They were in Costa Rica for a summit of European and Latin American foreign ministers.

Señor Andrade, a moderate in Guatemalan terms, fluent in English and a favourite among Western diplomats explained to Sir Geoffrey that the faces a delicate domestic dilemma.

He encountered strong criticism from right-wingers over the reestablishment of diplomatic relations a few days ago with Spain, which were severed when the panish Embassy in Guatemala City was burnt down during rioting in 1980. An agreement to reopen consular relations with Britain would

inevitably result in further right-wing criticism.

Guatemala is due to hold presidential elections next year to end 31 years of military dictatorship. Señor Andrade is not a contender but some Western diplomats believe he could be called upon to serve. It is possible that he will not risk further political trouble by announcing a diplomatic accord with Britain before the elections, unless it becomes clear that the poll is going to be inordinately delayed.



The United States, which has made three diplomatic attempts to mediate between Britain and Guatemala, one of which lasted for three years, has privately told both countries that it believes consular relations should be urgently reestablished to facilitate direct negotiations.

The US, which is itself anxious to end more than five years of cold relations with Guatemala, believes a settlement over Belize would encourage a more favourable inter-

national view of Guatemala, a country accused of severe human rights violations.

Belize, a colony since 1862, was given independence in 1981, resulting in the breach of consular relations. Diplomatic relations were downgraded to consular level 20 years ago when Britain granted internal self-government to the territory, known as British Honduras until 1973.

Negotiations over Guatemala's territorial claims to Belize have been going on in the United Nations building in New York - although not strictly under the UN aegis - and the tense atmosphere apparently moved suddenly into a more consiliatory phase on July 6, the third bargaining session. Sir Geoffrey acknowledged in San José on Saturday that relations between the two countries seemed to have improved sharply.

An agreement over Belize is not regarded as imminent, but negotiations have been hampered by the lack of diplomatic machinery. Britain maintains a small staff in an "interest section" of the Swiss Embassy in Guatemala City. In fact, it operates from the former British Ambassador's residence, a white colonial-style mansion on the edge of town.

This latest development leaves four countries with whom Britain does not have diplomatic relations, Albania, Argentina, Cambodia and Libya (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).



Going, gone: Challenger's crew waving as they leave their quarters yesterday before blasting off (right). The astronauts are (front row) Kathryn Sullivan, Sally Ride; (middle) Paul Scully-Power, Robert Crippen, David Leestma; (back) Jon McBride, Marc Carnean.

Record seven-up launch for shuttle

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The space shuttle Challenger soared spectacularly into orbit at dawn yesterday, with a record crew of seven, on an earth and weather-surveying mission that includes the first space walk by an American woman.

The ambitious eight-day mission, mainly Earth-oriented, will also practise techniques for refuelling orbiting satellites, such as the Landsat series, for the first time.

"This is really a nice vehicle," said Robert Crippen, the 47-year-old commander, who is making his fourth shuttle flight, as Challenger rose from the Kennedy Space centre at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

The space walk by Dr Kathryn Sullivan, aged 32, a geologist and oceanographer, and Lieutenant-commander David Leestma, aged 35, on the fifth day, will be for the satellite refuelling experiment.

Dr Sally Ride, making her second shuttle flight, was yesterday deploying a 5,000-lb satellite, a \$40m (£32m) machine designed to study processes that control climate. It has equipment that can detect ancient stream-beds under featureless desert sands, and search for lost cities.

Also on the mission is Marc Carnean, aged 35, the first Canadian payload specialist in space. He is to study the effects of acid rain on Canadian lakes.

Dr Paul Scully-Power, aged 40, an Australian-born navy oceanographer, will photo-map large ocean eddies, whose existence was documented from space less than two years ago.

The Challenger - the co-pilot is Jon McBride, aged 41 - is scheduled to land at the Kennedy Space Centre on October 13, after 132 orbits.

MISSION HIGHLIGHTS

- Blast-off: October 5, 1203BST
- Duration: Eight days, five hours, 20 minutes
- Orbital altitude: 218 miles
- Landing due: October 13, 1725BST at Kennedy Space Centre
- First shuttle flight with seven-person crew
- First shuttle flight with two United States women (Dr Sally Ride, Dr Kathryn Sullivan)
- First United States woman to walk in space (Dr Sullivan), due on Tuesday
- Deployment of satellite to measure energy Earth receives from Sun, helping to forecast weather.

Zimbabwe police face hush-up trial

From Jan Raath, Harare

Zimbabwe's Attorney-General is to be asked to charge senior policemen who allegedly tried to stop investigations into the death of four people killed by troops of the controversial Fifth Brigade.

The police are also to be urged to investigate the conduct of the four officers during another case involving the death of two civilians also said to have been killed by the security forces. The officers are alleged to have attempted to stop inquiries there too.

Senior Assistant Commissioner E. T. Svaruka, former commander of Zimbabwe's police support unit, Assistant Commissioner Noah Mvere, former officer commanding Matabeleland North province, a chief superintendent commanding Hwange district and a superintendent, were told by senior Registrar Magistrate Gordon Geddes at the end of the inquest yesterday on the four people that their evidence was untrustworthy.

Mr Geddes found that Lieutenant Edias Ndlovu, his wife Jennifer, and an unidentified man and a woman had not been killed in crossfire between Fifth Brigade troops and anti-government guerrillas, as the soldiers alleged.

Instead, he said, the four had been apprehended by the soldiers, driven to a spot near the village of Lupane, about 100 miles from Bulawayo, and murdered. Wounds indicated they had been killed like animals being hunted with spears.

The bodies were found in a shallow grave, hands tied behind their backs.

Mr Geddes praised a fellow magistrate, Mr George Romilly, without whose perseverance, he said, the affair would not have come to light. Mr Romilly last year queried police doctors describing the death of the four as accidental, when he saw autopsy reports showing bayonet wounds.

He was threatened with detention for being "subversive" by Mr Mvere, who told the magistrate he had no right to deal with matters of security.

A crucial witness was Mr Joe Mpabanga, who was apprehended with Lieutenant Ndlovu. He was originally named as being one of the victims, but last week arrived at the court, saying he wished to give evidence.

Mitterrand satisfies Habré on Libya

From Diana Geddes, Paris

President Hissène Habré emerged from his meeting at the Elysée Palace with President Mitterrand yesterday declaring himself "very satisfied" with the talks and optimistic about the departure of Libyan troops from his country.

M Habré, who had earlier expressed grave doubts about Libya's intentions, said the Libyans had made an undertaking to withdraw from the rebel-occupied north of Chad. "I believe that they will withdraw," he said.

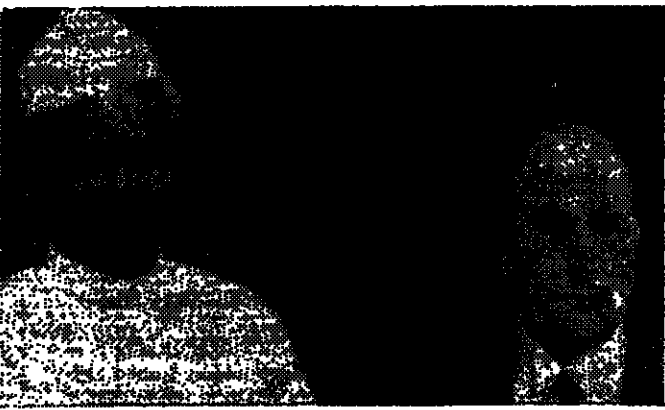
M. Michele Vauzelle, the Elysée spokesman, said the talks had taken place in a "good atmosphere of mutual confidence and good will". France intended to continue, and if possible strengthen, its ties of friendship and cooperation with Chad.

As for the contentious Franco-Libyan pact for the withdrawal of their troops from Chad, which was concluded without consultation with Chad itself, M Vauzelle said that

Chad and France were now "both agreed on the merits of the pact".

The conflict in Chad was also the main topic at the so-called "mini-summit" at the Elysée yesterday afternoon between President Mitterrand and Presidents Habré, Omar Bongo of Gabon, who is on a three-day visit to France, Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, who is on a private visit, and Sékou Mobutu of Zaïre, who is also on a private visit.

M Vauzelle described the talks, which lasted an hour, not as a mini-summit but as an "informal friendly meeting with African chiefs". He declined to say whether any pressure had been brought to bear on President Habré to attend peace talks at Brazzaville on the Chadian conflict, under the auspices of the Organisation of African Unity, or whether President Mobutu had made any comment on the withdrawal of Zaïrean troops from Chad.



Storm before the calm: President Mitterrand and President Habré at the Elysée Palace before their talks on France's troop-withdrawal agreement with Libya.

Ferry disaster

Antananarivo (Reuters) - At least 53 ferry passengers were feared dead after their boat sank off the Malagasy coast 380 miles north-east of here, Madagascar radio reported. Only 17 of the more than 70 passengers were saved.

Le Grange lashes apartheid opponents

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

In an address to the Transvaal Congress of the ruling National Party in Alberton, near Johannesburg, Mr Le Grange said that more than 90 per cent of the UDF's office-bearers had been members of either the ANC or the SACP before they were banned.

The minister's statement was the strongest government

attack yet on the UDF. One of the UDF's three national presidents, Mr Archie Gumede, a former ANC member, is among the six fugitives from the security police who have been sheltering in the British consulate in Durban since September 13. The other five are members of the Natal Indian Congress.

Mr Le Grange said that more than 90 per cent of the UDF's office-bearers had been members of either the ANC or the SACP before they were banned.

The minister's statement was the strongest government

Kohl's visit to China raises hopes on trade

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Kohl leaves today for a week's visit to China and Pakistan during which an agreement may be signed to assemble 20,000 Volkswagen cars and to produce 100,000 engines a year in Shanghai.

Trade and economic relations will dominate his talks with Chinese leaders. West Germany is China's third largest trading partner, with turnover last year amounting to DM4.71bn (£1.246bn).

Marcos accuses Sin of encouraging rebellion

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos yesterday accused the head of the Philippine Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Sin, of "fanning the flames of rebellion", and threatened mass arrests if business and industrial leaders held a church-supported demonstration this Sunday.

Cardinal Sin has said he will lead protesters in a special Mass immediately before Sunday's planned march to the site of a bloody clash last week. One person died and more than 60 were injured when riot police used guns, tear-gas, smoke bombs and truncheons to disperse the peaceful rally.

The Cardinal's call for all sectors of society to join the "parliament of the streets" was an attempt to destabilize the Government, President Marcos said.

"His words tend to fan the flames of rebellion," Mr Marcos said. "It means that he would encourage killing, perhaps rebellion, in the sense that it would be bloody and violent."

Mr Marcos accused the leader of the country's 45 million Catholics of violating the constitutional provision on the separation of church and state when, in three separate

speeches delivered this week, he urged Filipinos to join a non-violent crusade "against the violence and authoritarianism of the dictatorship".

"I do not think I violated any constitutional provision," the outspoken Cardinal said.

● WASHINGTON: Mr Richard Armitage, Assistant Secretary of Defence, said here that communist insurgents could take power in the Philippines within the next decade unless President Marcos instituted basic reforms (Mohsin Ali writes).



Cardinal Sin: Mass before big march

Bonn minister defiant on foreign children

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Despite his defeat in Cabinet on the issue, Friedrich Zimmermann, the Minister of the Interior, insisted in a statement to Parliament that the maximum age at which foreign children could join parents living in West Germany should be lowered from 16 to six.

He also gave a warning that all attempts to integrate foreigners into German society would fail if they continued bringing marriage partners from abroad. Herr Zimmermann, who campaigned strongly for a tightening of immigration rules, said that the Government would only continue to admit children up to the age of 16 if foreign parents made efforts to

send their children to German schools.

On Wednesday a change in the law relating to aliens was rejected by a Cabinet majority after bitter opposition from the Free Democrats. The decision, welcomed by Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FDP leader, as a "good result" is likely to increase tension between the FDP and the Christian/Social Union which supported the proposed curbs.

The German Press has said that the proposed curbs were really aimed at Turks, who account for more than 1.5 million of the 4.5 million foreigners resident in the federal republic.

Berlin red carpet for Gromyko

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet foreign minister, arrived in East Berlin yesterday to lead the Soviet delegation at the celebrations today and tomorrow of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

He was being joined by other Warsaw Pact leaders who will review the military parade and attend the ceremonies in the Palace of the Republic.

The occasion has been used by Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, to proclaim his country's loyalty to Moscow and to wipe out any trace of the strain in relations caused in the summer by the public disagreement over East German policy towards the West.

Herr Honecker said in an article in *Pravda* yesterday that the two German states could never be united and there could be no concessions in their independence of each other in foreign and domestic affairs. He added that the GDR's friendship with the Soviet Union was its greatest achievement in 35 years.

Criticizing assertions by West German politicians that the German question remained open and making no mention of the role German relations could play in strengthening European security, his article is intended to ally Soviet, East German, and West German leaders in the alliance President Gromyko, who is standing in for the ailing President Gromyko, is seen as the principle architect of the Soviet campaign against closer relations between the two German states.

Meanwhile however East Germany has agreed to expand its relations with the United States after New York talks between Herr Oskar Fischer, the Foreign Minister, and Mr George Shultz, the United States Secretary of State, described by an American official as warm and cordial.

Mr Shultz said afterwards that there was a mutual desire to improve relations, and there would be further consultations through diplomatic channels.

In preparation for the week-end celebrations, The East Germans have made every effort to inculcate a sense of pride in their country's achievements in the population, but have been embarrassed by the renewed crisis with Bonn over emigration, which most people have learnt about from West German television.

Surprise for Kasparov

Moscow (Reuters) - Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, opened the ninth game of his title defence against Gary Kasparov with the Queen's gambit and the challenger countered with the Tarrasch defence as in the seventh game.

Karpov led 3-0 in the series, to be decided by the first to win six games.

The opening moves came very quickly as Kasparov accepted the challenge with the same moves that led to his eventual defeat two games ago. Kasparov seemed surprised as his opponent reeled off the same moves and stared out into the crowd to collect his

500,000 go back to their desks

Washington - (President Reagan ordered 500,000 civil servants back to work yesterday after a partial shutdown of the Federal Government on Thursday. Congress was still struggling to agree on a compromise Emergency Spending Bill to avert further disruption. (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The Federal employees were temporarily laid off because of Congress's failure to approve a spending bill that would provide money for the Government during the 1985 fiscal year.

President Reagan blamed the shutdown on the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives. At the Republican-controlled Senate for stalling on the spending bills and accused the President of carrying out a "Hollywood stunt".

Chief sacked for abuse of office

Lusaka (AFP) - Zambia has dismissed its Director of Civil Aviation, Captain Patrick Kawanu, apparently for abusing his office to obtain a seat on a plane that was full.

Captain Kawanu is alleged to have ordered the Lusaka airport runway lights switched off after being refused a seat on a London-bound flight. This prevented an internal flight from landing and he took one of the seats reserved for the absent transit passengers.

Fan took bomb to the game

(AFP) - Jan Giersbergen, a 20-year-old supporter of Dutch first division football club Volendam, was jailed for two months for taking a homemade bomb to a game.

It consisted of a piece of lead piping stuffed with explosive powder. Police also found a bicycle chain, a knife with an Sin blade and a knuckleduster in his possession at the match.

Aids spreading

Geneva (Reuters) - Cases of the killer disease Aids diagnosed in 10 West European countries almost doubled to 421 from 215 in an eight-month period up to July 15, the World Health Organization reported. France headed the list with 180 cases and Britain was third with 54.

Plutonium sails

Paris (AFP) - The Japanese ship taking plutonium to Japan sailed from Cherbourg, the Greenpeace organization announced. There was heavy security during loading of the cargo.

Bomb remands

Nicosia (Reuters) - An Iraqi and a North Yemeni were remanded in custody for eight days by the Nicosia district court in connection with the car bomb blast on Thursday outside the Israeli Embassy here.

Never too late

Stockholm (AP) - Artur Jonsson decided it finally was time to become engaged. He has proposed to his 55-year-old housekeeper - at the age of 101.

Mondale's make-or-break TV test

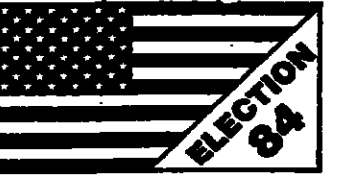
From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Never has an election campaign depended so much on a single event as Mr Walter Mondale's done on tomorrow's nationally televised "debate" in Louisville, Kentucky.

Put simply, the Democratic challenger's performance will make or break his attempt to narrow the huge gap between himself and President Reagan and thereby save his faltering campaign from premature extinction.

If Mr Mondale does not emerge as a clear winner, his chances of recovering during the remaining four weeks of the campaign will be effectively written off, even if he does manage a better performance during the second debate, in a fortnight.

So large is the chasm between the two candidates - a Washington Post-ABC News



poll yesterday gave Mr Reagan an 18-point lead nationally and showed him leading everywhere except Rhode Island and the District of Columbia - that it is virtually impossible for Mr Mondale to win the election without winning the debates. Such is the power of television.

By contrast, Mr Reagan, buoyed by a further drop in unemployment figures yesterday, is so comfortably ahead that he could lose the debates and still win a second term. All he has to do is to get through tomorrow's 90-minute confrontation and the one to be held in Kansas City on October 21

without making a big mistake. Mr Mondale has spent the past three days at his Washington home practising for tomorrow. He has watched video recordings of the President in action, ploughed his way through endless briefing books and staged mock debates with his top advisers.

His strategy will be twofold. First, he will seek to "engage the electorate" on issues rather than personalities. For the first time since the campaign began, the President will have to defend his record and explain his plans for the future in public without the benefit of a script and without the colourful trappings of a campaign appearance.

Second, Mr Mondale will try to trip the President, to cause him to drop such a changer that the 120 million people who are expected to watch the debate will begin to doubt whether he

is the strong and decisive leader he is made out to be. Gaffes made during such debates can be very costly for incumbents. President Ford sealed his defeat in 1976 by "liberating" Poland during his debate with Jimmy Carter.

Mr Mondale's aides are confident their candidate will perform well. He is an accomplished and aggressive debater who has already shown his mettle during the 13 televised debates which took place during the primary campaign.

The confrontation, organized by the League of Women Voters, will not be a debate in the British sense, but a glorified joint press conference. The two candidates will not actually talk to or question each other. Instead, each will make opening and closing statements and answer questions from a panel

THE ARTS

Theatre

Violence between dream and reality

Fool for Love
Cottesloe

Back in the 1960s when Sam Shepard began writing plays, the young American theatre was much haunted by the idea of national myth, which generally turned out to be a self-promotional term for science fiction and cowboys and Indians. Of late, however, and particularly in *Paris, Texas*, and this Broadway success, Shepard has been moving into territory that has the mythological weight of Nolan's *Outback* or Stanley Spencer's *Cookham*.

Suspended between actuality and dream, it deals with separations and reunions, presenting characters for whom the vast expanse of the continent offers no escape either from each other or from their unappealing ghosts. What is still missing is any modern equivalent of the classical machine that impels the heroes of tragic myth into lines of action inexplicable in commonplace human terms.

Fool for Love has been described as a "motel room *Phèdre*" which is true to the extent that it concerns a claustrophobically incestuous alliance.

May and Eddie, two children of the same father, cannot be happy together or apart; and for fifteen years they have been rebounding and succumbing to the inseparable bond. When the play opens, Eddie has made a 2,000-mile trip and tracked May down to a comfortable motel on the edge of the Mojave Desert



Julie Walters: An impasse of desire, hatred and rage

where she fled after his latest sexual betrayal; and the naturalistic business of the play is to show them violently, and painfully coming together again after what May had intended as the final break.

From the start, though, naturalism is contradicted by the presence of the father, seated just outside the confines

of the room, and occasionally reminding and holding out his cup when the tequila is going round, before directly invading the action with the demand to have his story truthfully told.

It is in these closing passages that you feel most strongly the absence of a governing myth. If this were *Phèdre* or *Hippolytus* the inexorable rules would be

implicit in the story and there would be no need for explanations. As it is, Shepard is driven back into the wearisome American device of prolonged memory speeches — three of them — which still fail to account for the rhythm of fatality that has accumulated up to that point.

It is no exaggeration to say

that the central pair do seem driven by forces of a sense intensified by Allison Chitty's setting, a stark, peeling box in the middle of nowhere, at once an emblem of transience and an inescapable cell whose doors resound like gunfire and whose walls are made for beating brains out. Here Julie Walters and Ian Charleson confront each other in an impasse of desire, hatred, and despairing rage, in which every exit provokes an impassioned summons to return, and every return triggers off a fresh explosion. Physical violence, which has the partners cannonading off the walls as in a blood stained squash court, comes as no relief in comparison with the emotional carnage.

It is thanks to the breathing spaces and fine pictorial composition of Peter Gill's production that the spectacle does not become unendurable. Shepard then lets in additional fresh air in the form of two visitors. The first is May's friend Martin, (David Troughton) an amiably harmless outsider who appears in studiously comic contrast to her wild cowboy lover. The second is Eddie's rejected mistress, who arrives in her black limousine to destroy his truck. The glaring headlights and off-stage crunch bring an uncanny sense of supernatural vengeance, exceeded only by the couple's impulse to pour out their story to the uncomprehending Martin, their only available judge. That, I submit, is an authentically tragic joke.

Irving Wardle

sporting triumphs. The two caricatured *Guardian* readers are hopeless parts, though Jane Paton makes Nigel's wife unduly inconsistent; but, with sure support from Paul Oldham's muscular, mercurial Daz, Ursula Jones is in her best form, radiating a cool, wry, green her guest's foul play, as with "Ah... I don't think we'll bother chilling this", she suggests Flossy's rare balance between risk-taking and self-doubt — a balance, that sadly, will not survive the denouement.

Anthony Masters

Breaking and Entering

Crucible, Sheffield

In Joe Orton's words (as if anyone else could have written them), "Women are like banks — breaking and entering is a serious business". Unlike Mr Sloane, 19-year-old Darryl, alias Daz, in Paul Allen's play actually does break into middle aged teacher Flossy's flat before snatching her virginity on the carpet.

In between, however, she

purse before bandaging Daz's bloody hand and sharing what turns into a giggly, friendly slap-up supper — a comic scene so engaging that you forgive its implausibility.

The affair, for so it becomes, develops under the disapproving eyes of two much less interesting figures: a younger fellow-teacher and his wife in the upstairs flat, endlessly involved in argument about their liberal values. This seems irrelevant as well as tedious, but

the play turns out to be concerned, in a confused way, not only with Flossy's love affair but with the problem of dealing with thugs and potential thugs as seen in the class room.

Friends' hindrances when long-single people attempt relationships are an interesting subject, as Sondheim showed in *Company*, but Mr Allen was right to think it would not carry his play. But I could not accept that this affair might last. The fact, however skillfully played

down, is that incompatibility of age, background, interests and values gave it a slender chance, despite genuine affection. With so much disbelief to suspend, Daz's relapse into crime and violence loses some significance.

Caroline Smith's production does flourish in the writing's truer stretches, though doomed to failure with such wretched jokes as Daz's imaginary trip through someone's nasal passages or unfit Nigel's fantasised

Suspended disbelief

Television
The supergrass pays for his crimes

It is not easy to think of a newspaper that would extend to a crime reporter the facilities enjoyed by LWT's Mitch. He has a telephone in his car, considerable control over his time, and a large amount of money to dispense.

The Home Office bend to his wishes, too, granting him the kind of access which in real life would soon have the competition buzzing round their ears. But, though dramatic licence is generously indulged, this series is having its good moments. Last night's *Squalor* was one of them, not settling for a formula, hectic action plot but taking an intelligent and unusual approach.

Mitch, was applying himself to the morality of the supergrass, following the urgent request of a wife of a victim. Naturally he was allowed access to one of these sought-after informants about whom the police are normally zealously protective.

Much of the programme consisted of a dialogue between Mitch and the supergrass. It was well-written by scriptwriter Roger Marshall and contained an intriguing amalgam of criminal cynicism, humour, and reflections on the ethics of encouraging unmitigated criminals to shop their colleagues and make a profit and start again in the process.

In this case, no doubt for the sake of drama, the supergrass got his comeuppance during a bedroom frolic at the hands of associates who resented his lack of rectitude. Ironically he was shoppped by one of his police escort, sour that such a right villain should make crime pay so handsomely.

It was adroitly directed by Don Leaver and produced by Peter Cregeen. Mr Thaw, as Mitch, slimmer than when he was dashing about in *The Sweeney*, put in a good performance which was well complemented by Peter Postlethwaite, as the grass, and Judith Bruce as the inevitable moll.

Dennis Hackett

Radio
Outposts of the radio empire

Two press releases reached me this last week, one from BRMB in Birmingham, the other from Guildford's County Sound, each claiming the first ever broadcast of an advertisement by a firm of solicitors, now permitted by the Law Society to promote their services (how long to the first offer of free conveyancing?). I rather think that BRMB must be judged the winners in this significant contest, since they proposed to broadcast their advertisement on the stroke of midnight marking the beginning of October (to what large audience, I wonder?), while in Guildford they apparently left theirs till later in the day, losing the kudos of an undisputed first, though probably gaining for the advertiser a rather greater number of listeners.

Fortunately I don't entirely depend on press releases to know what's going on in places outside London, or I might form a rather curious impression of the interests and priorities of the local, or even the regional, radio communities. Both these stations — and particularly the Birmingham one — have previously sent me tapes of topical, thoughtful, well-made documentaries and the week has also brought a crop of these from other outposts, most notably from Radio Clyde. This Glasgow ILR station, as far as I have heard it, has maintained a level of accomplishment, not only in documentary but in drama too.

It was 50 years ago on September 26 that the great liner, "Queen Mary" was launched on Clydeside and Colin Adams' programme, 534: The Born-Again Queen, was a commemoration of the building, the abandonment and the eventual completion of the biggest ship in the world — the figures "534" referring to the contract number by which the vessel was sometimes known. It was well written and it was well put together by Hamish Wilson so that nothing, not even the snippets of dramatic reconstruction, always a perilous undertaking, got in the way of a story that was interesting not only as the genesis of a huge enterprise, but as a bit of social history.

The keel was put down in John Brown's yard in 1930, the ship was launched on a soaking September day in 1934, but between lay two years in which no work was done at all. Cunard suspended construction and it seemed doubtful if "the big boat", as the John Brown workers laconically called her, would ever be finished. The effect of this on Clydeside was quite terrible. Men and women went desperately short as the gigantic rusting frame towered over them. A symbol of hope and prosperity become one of despair.

David Wade

Interview: Jorge Bolet

A born performer from another era

To hear Jorge Bolet is to step back into a different era of piano playing, and to meet him gives a similar flavour of encountering a former age. At first he seems down, humorous, a speaker, a constant smoker. His bearing is stiff; you imagine you are meeting a Cuban diplomat (which indeed he once was) rather than one of the world's greatest and most individual pianists.

He is 70 next month, and tomorrow afternoon plays Schumann's *Concerto* at the Festival Hall. But slowly the mask falls away. Bolet talks with fascination and some fervour about his extraordinary life and his attitudes to piano playing. He finds it hard to explain what makes his own playing so special, but does not mind isolating what he rates most in today's piano virtuosi: "I find most pianists today lack colour in their playing, their tonal palette is really very limited."

"I was brought up listening to all the great pianists of this century. In my autograph book I have Hoffmann, Godowsky, Lhevinne and all the rest. I knew I wanted to be a pianist since my sister took me to a recital when I was four-and-a-half — I knew where that man was sitting when I wanted to sit. Now Hoffmann played with an incredible range of colour — the few recordings that survive do not give any impression of it — and he used a limitless palette of colour and texture. He used to do one thing which to this day I don't understand: in something like the *Don Juan* Fantasy he would hold his hands right up here [above head] and bring them down — wham! — like a thunderbolt, and yet the sound was never ever cacophonous."

"Rachmaninov did another thing, which was to make his piano sound completely dry, as if the strings did not vibrate at all. I have tried everything I know to reproduce that but it's never quite the same as he did it. Pianists today should be more aware of what you can do with a piano..."

Was there also a more literal approach to the art of the interpreter these days? "That's part of it. There's too much playing which is ruled by some set of absolutes, and the only absolute I accept is that there are no absolutes in music. Everything is relative. I have not found any exception. I'm beginning to defy anyone to show me an exception." What about the notes the composer wrote on the page? "I have been criticised for saying something like this, but I still believe it. Look, the composer writes, he sends it to the publisher, and his moment of creation is over. A composer's involvement with his piece in terms of time is very limited. We take that creation and we study it and learn it and play it and study some more and play it again... How long are we involved? A lifetime! I am playing pieces I learnt first when I was 14 years old. It seems to me that after spending 50 years or more with a work of art I maybe know a little more about it than the composer."

"Don't get me wrong. I wouldn't change Mozart. Not a note. With Beethoven I don't think I would. Well, the *Hammerklavier* is unplayable. It should be done in the Weingartner orchestration, then it would really become the monumental work. Beethoven intended, Chopin? Yes, I

change some things, there is a note in the A flat Ballade where I think the clef change is in the wrong place. Rachmaninov changed things all the time. When he performed his compositions he didn't play what he wrote because he realized it didn't work."

Bolet's whole approach to piano playing is grounded in that of Hoffmann (to whom he played as a boy: "he was a godlike figure, but always very kind to me"), Godowsky and Rachmaninov. He was born in Havana, and as a boy growing up in Cuba he was spotted by a

so I served President Batista and eventually went back to America to assist the military attaché in Washington. Then in 1944 I did join the US army, and went to Japan. I offered to get a pit orchestra together because we had a wonderful theatre in Tokyo at our disposal. It was quite an experience. I had 35 drummers and 28 clarinetists and a lot of saxophone players, but eventually I got it down to a reasonable band of 20 GIs and 40 Japs whom we engaged. I had to go around finding instruments to requisition. I always remember driving down the beat-up shopping street in Tokyo and spotting a bass trombone in a window, the last instrument I needed. So we put on *The Mikado* and everyone seemed very interested.

Bolet's highly individual style of music-making is now firmly back in fashion. Grove calls him "one of the last representatives of the great tradition of Romantic piano playing", but since that was written he has become the figurehead of a new revival of that tradition. He is now a popular figure in Europe as well as America, and he has an active recording career: the fifth volume of his Liszt piano works is issued this month, and future plans include a coupling of the Schumann and Grieg *Concertos*, and César Franck's two major piano works, the *Prelude, Choral and Fugue* and the *Prelude, Aria and Finale* ("I love that one, which no one plays at all"). "Recording work is the most horrendous thing I do. It's better with an orchestra: at least there are 100 people — someone to play for. But just the light, and having to go in and listen to the tape — horrible! I suppose I have always needed an audience. I'm just a born performer."

Nicholas Kenyon



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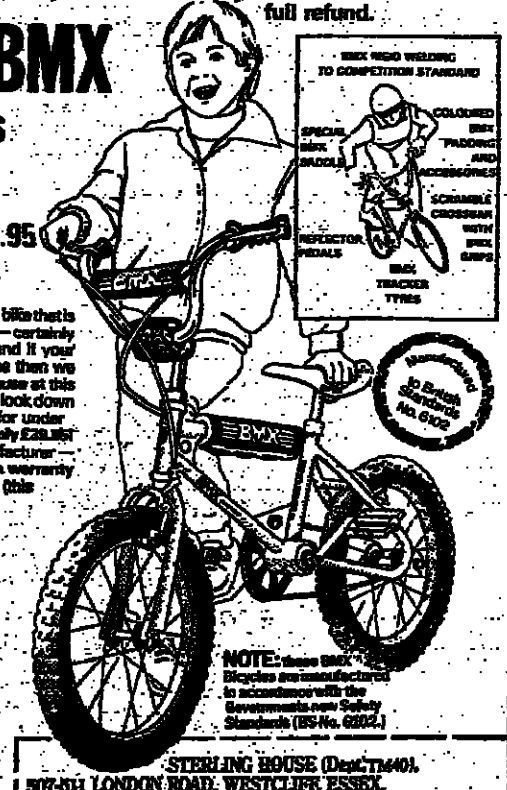
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SPORTING DIARY

Simon Barnes

Bodyline Caroline

Ted Dexter's much publicized attempt to find a new England fast bowler from absolutely nowhere is taking strange turns. The 3,359 original applicants, all of them ready to be trained like racehorses to spearhead the England attack - have been whittled down to 300; the first 100 have their initial trial at Edgbaston today. One of these is an unusual bid for a fast bowler, being 5ft 2in tall and weighing 11st 10lb. Bob Willis's potential successor is named Caroline Smith. She is 20, a sports acrobat, and will go through the five sprint, power and coordination tests with the rest of them. In addition to her cricketing qualities, a member of Dexter's public relations team points out, she is "very attractive". Doubtless it makes sense for the sponsors. But from the cricketing point of view, as a former England fast bowler might have put it, "I don't understand. I just don't understand."

What is claimed to be the first international roller skating marathon will be held over a 2674-mile course in Battersea Park in March. The organizers say they will be disappointed if fewer than 10,000 turn out.

Gentlemen all

Jeau McCollister, who wants to play rugby for Oxford Old Boys, has now been suspended by the club. Opponents have refused to play against her, and her captain, Paul Ashby, says he is waiting for a directive from the Rugby Football Union before including her in a team. The RFU secretary, Bob Weighill, said there is no law that says she cannot play. But I do not believe there is a club in the country that will play against a side with a woman in it. Furthermore, I think it would be unseemly, undignified, unwise and physically wrong to do so.

Phil Bennett of oval ball fame is now playing soccer for Llanelli in the Welsh League, and "is doing very well too," says the club secretary, David Chappell.

Good try

When is a try not a try? When scored by Danie Gerber, he of the beetle-brows and chewing gum who played in the Rugby Football Union president's side which beat England at Twickenham's 75th birthday party. Gerber faked a touchdown when playing for South Africa against England in the summer, keeping the ball clutched to his chest as he collapsed over the line then getting up and running to the posts to make the conversion easier. He tried the same trick at Twickenham and was manifestly disgusted when David Burnett, the referee, awarded the try where Gerber crossed the line - though not where he eventually touched down the ball. Rubbing salt into the wound Gerber's Springbok colleague, Errol Tobias, missed the conversion.

Quote of the week, from Jan Stephenson, a contestant in the British Women's Open golf tournament at Woburn: "People get annoyed if I'm not wearing shorts. They pay \$12 to come in, and they expect to see my legs."

Firing line

Ivory Coast footballers are deeply involved in an ongoing *quis custodit ipsos custodes* situation. In fact, the entire army team has been banned for six months following violent scenes and a crowd invasion at a recent cup tie. Furthermore, six army football club officials, all of them regular soldiers, have been banned from football for two years.

Deviationists

The trouble with the Soviet socialist republic of Georgia is that its people are not steadfast and noble. I have this on the authority of the *Dawn of the East* newspaper, which says that is why Tbilisi Dinamo have not been winning anything of late. Their trainers "underestimate the importance of communist ideology" and at a recent public meeting the players had to promise to do better. The Soviet Union, may be officially atheistic, but that doesn't stop many Georgian athletes from wearing crucifixes, and many of the footballers go to church with their trainers, particularly before important matches. Small wonder that they are not imbued with the match-winning Marxist qualities of steadfastness and nobility.

BARRY FANTONI



"I don't know about working under a Labour government. It's working under the Tories that worries me"

Tony Paterson urges the Conservatives to conserve

Why the true blues must go green



Sellafield, river pollution and acid rain: do the Tories really care?

On questions of environmental protection, the Conservatives are widely seen as the party of industrial polluters, farming vandals and philistine builders. In assessing their record over the past five years, voters might be forgiven for thinking this to be true.

Characteristic of this outlook was the recommendation to the Government within weeks of the 1979 election triumph by Sir John Hoskyns, then head of Mrs Thatcher's Downing Street policy unit, to reduce its "oversensitivity to environmental considerations" in planning decisions. Because it has heeded this and similar advice, millions of conservationists have come to regard the Conservative party, environmentally, as no more than a watchdog which barks when kicked - even though philosophically, it can claim to be the natural party of conservation.

In August last year the Department of the Environment hinted in two draft circulars that planning authorities should turn a blind eye to Green Belt incursions. They had to be withdrawn when the Secretary of State, Patrick Jenkin, realized what a furor they had caused among conservationists, suburban voters and their mainly Tory MPs.

The Government took its initiative on reducing lead in petrol in May 1981 not in pursuit of a new commitment to the environment but due to pressure group influence and because the senior DHSS medical officer, Sir Henry Yellowlees, said he would stand for nothing less.

In June, Britain attended the international conference in West Germany on air pollution (including acid rain) but refused even to make the modest and inexpensive cuts in

noxious emissions which would enable us to join other countries in the "30 per cent Club".

One begins to wonder whether this government has an environmental strategy at all. Did Mrs Thatcher call her unprecedented series of briefings at Chequers in the spring because of any real change of heart, or because Chancellor Kohl told her that the environment should mean more to her politically?

It may be urged (with some justice) that the Conservatives have not done badly compared to previous governments. The Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 is certainly a jewel, albeit a flawed one, in its crown. The implementation of Part II of the Control of Pollution Act 1974 (COPA II) last July, is also lauded as an achievement, even though 10 years late. Yet what is the use of COPA II extending pollution controls to all estuaries and coastal waters when an array of exemptions and "deemed consents" has virtually restored the *status quo ante*, leaving the Tees, for instance, still "smelling like a thousand ton cats".

There is a theory within the DoE that the Government is now anxious to convey an appearance of concern about the environment following the controversies in the past year over straw-burning, the Green Belt, Sellafield's radioactive contamination of the Cumbrian coast, acid rain, the sinking of the Mont Louis and dioxin. However, according to this theory, the concern is cosmetic: no conviction lies behind it.

How is this dismal record to be explained? It may largely be a spin-off of the "fine enterprise" philosophy, philosophized by Sir John Hoskyns' recommendation. Yet the notion that private

interests should enjoy precedence at all points over the public good is not tenable by British Conservatives. We have to have planning, and pollution controls, because they protect the interests of the majority, who have not up to now been organized to protect themselves otherwise.

This may be convincing morally, and pure pragmatism suggests the Government should start taking the environmental lobby seriously as a political force. The membership of conservation organizations is soaring. The National Trust, for instance, has 1.1 million members and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds half a million. In West Germany the Greens, who won only 1.5 per cent of the votes in the 1980 general election, are now a well entrenched and serious long-term threat to the established parties, or so Chancellor Kohl's tender nursing of the "green" vote suggests.

In Britain, the Alliance's declared aspiration to make itself the "green" party should not be underestimated. The absence of a green thread running through the fabric of Tory policy means that the Government gains little credit for what it does achieve environmentally. The Alliance, by contrast, in the rural and suburban seats in which it is a threat, to the Conservatives, and where conservation is an issue, profitably exhibits its usual velvety patina of "concern".

This is ironic, for the Alliance has not yet got its environmental act together. At the recent SDP conference, for instance, the leadership was rebuked by the rank and file for the delay in producing an environmental policy consultation document.

Even so, if the Government wishes to avoid more Portsmouth South by-election defeats, it could do worse than decide that conservation is a useful context in which to shed the "uncaring" image which alienates the soft Tory vote. The charge of being too abrasive is particularly hard to shake off when the Government is grimly resisting Arthur Scargill's challenge to the constitution.

The Government should reform at two levels. First, institutionally, the pressures imposed by the local government brief on any environmental secretary make it impossible now for him to do other than to leave conservation on the back-burner. No one, burdened by the implementation of rate-capping and abolition of the Metropolitan counties could also hope to take charge of nature and building conservation.

What is perhaps needed is an extra cabinet minister at the DoE as conservation supremo. He should evolve and pursue, with vigorous support from above, a coherent, strategic environmental policy, which is not merely a facade.

Three good tests of the minister's and the Government's sincerity should be his willingness to overhaul the Wildlife and Countryside Act (and not just tinker with loopholes), to act decisively on acid rain (at least by joining the "30 per cent Club") and to stop the nods and winks to water polluters which make a mockery of COPA II. Next week's Tory conference debate at Brighton on conservation, willed by the constituency associations, is the first for many years. It is a suitable starting point.

The author is the Bow Group's parliamentary liaison officer.

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Miriam Gross talks to Oxford's new history professor

A new turning for Mr Stone



Stone: 'History is a school for scepticism'

Next week Norman Stone takes up one of Oxford's three principal history professorships - an appointment which caused considerable surprise and even some indignation when it was announced.

This was partly because of his comparative youth, 43, but mainly because he is widely thought of as an *enfant terrible*, as something of a wild man both in public and private. "A splendid thing about Oxford," Stone says, "is that it has a way of not necessarily choosing safe men."

In recent years he has gained a growing reputation as a vigorous writer, a brilliant linguist (he reads 10 languages) and a scholar of exceptional breadth. His teaching career has been spent at Cambridge, most recently at Trinity College. He is the author of three books, all of which in their different ways have had considerable impact - a massive study of the Eastern Front in the First World War, which won the Wolfson Prize in 1976; a provocative account of Hitler, and *Europe Transformed*, a panoramic survey of European history from 1878 to 1919.

What does he think are the main qualities needed by a historian? "Oh, above all imagination. A love of the past, messy and unsatisfactory though it is - an ability to immerse himself in it without necessarily expecting anything very dramatic to come out of it. Then there is the capacity to impose a structure on the past - if you haven't got that, beyond a certain point it must be very frustrating to be a historian."

To what extent does he think studying history really helps to explain the present? "I don't see how on earth anything can be understood without reference to the past. Take the miners' strike for example. You have to understand the kind of racial isolation you find in the north of England, the gap between north and south. And the Arthur Scargill type goes back quite a long way in English history: he had a predecessor in the Twenties, a man called A. Cook, who got young miners to go on the rampage and press-ganged mining communities into going on strike."

"Scargill is a symbol of a lot that's happened in England in the twentieth century: on the one hand the strike is subsidised by the taxpayer while on the other hand the country's repressive apparatus really still consists of chaps in tricorn hats with bells. I think the vast majority of people would prefer the government to be much firmer. It's a pity they don't go to war in medieval hog - put Scargill in the stocks and put him with tomatoes."

In his view, is history well taught in universities at the moment? "The trouble is it tends to get institutionalized, certain bits of history get built into university courses. It can easily become an uninspired routine, and I know that a lot of undergraduates feel rather defrauded by the whole thing. In many ways I agree with Paul Johnson when he says that history is too important to be left to the academics. And incidentally I think his own history of the twentieth century is the best book of its kind."

Suppose you could only give three lectures on history, I asked him, what subjects would you choose? "I think first of all I'd take the history of communism as an idea. You can't really understand what goes on in

modern Russia without reference to all the obscure debates that took place in the middle of the nineteenth century. Then there's the history of religion - the fantastic theatre of religious attitudes, the way in which what purport, nowadays, to be straightforward political or social or even technological responses often go back to the Reformation and the Counter-Reformation. My third lecture would be on England, perhaps England from a continental perspective: it might help to explain how we've come to live in a creaking version of the *ancien régime* juxtaposed with half-baked socialism."

Last year Stone caused a furore with a long article in the *London Review of Books* severely criticizing the much-esteemed historian of Soviet Russia, E. H. Carr, who had died only a few weeks before. He was himself in turn severely criticized for this; the strongest objection was that he introduced references to Carr's private life - in particular his treatment of his three wives - as part of an assessment of his work. I asked him what he now felt about this.

"I got terribly heavily attacked for that article, and God knows not altogether wrongly - there were one or two things in it which, to be honest, were mistakes. I had talked to a number of people who were close to Carr and I feel sure that my picture of Carr is basically right - he was a legendary figure for various acts of nastiness. But there were some details people had told me in private that it was almost impossible to check up on."

"It was also considered a terrible transgression of taste to bring his private life in at all. I had breached a sacred convention. But though this may be an admirable convention in many ways, it seems to me almost a contempt for the subject to assume that a historian is some kind of faceless technician, that his standards of morality and decency in

private life don't have any bearing on his work."

"Had not Carr himself said you should study the historian before you begin to study the facts? 'Yes, and up to a point, as so often, I agree with him. I even used to agree with him about Russian history. When I first started teaching it in the 1960s I took the same line as he did - that Russia had been so backward that it needed someone like Stalin to modernize it. Carr liked that and for a time we got on well. But then in the early Seventies I started looking much more closely at the facts and found that the Russian economy in the First World War had really been quite advanced. I told Carr, I think there's something funny happening here; and at that point we broke. He wouldn't hear any argument which implied that Stalin hadn't been necessary."

"Right at the end of his life he gave an interview in which he said, 'Who in 1914 would have predicted that Russia would be a superpower?' The answer, if he'd bothered to look, is almost everybody. It's why the Germans went to war in 1914."

"Later I decided to read my signed set of his 20-volume history of Soviet Russia. Like most people I'd never got past the first few pages. I ploughed away at it for three months and took 110 pages of notes. There's everything wrong with that book, not least that it's very badly written, and chiefly that it ends in 1929, just before collectivization begins. And when you've a cold-hearted apologist for Stalin, I don't think it's misguided at all to ask what kind of human being he was."

When did he first want to be a historian? "When I was quite young, nine or ten. I started roaming around the public library in Glasgow and bringing back lots of history books - Churchill on Marlborough, Macaulay that kind of thing. And I came across the works of A. J. P. Taylor at a very early age and loved them."

"I scholarship-boyed my way ahead, and after Glasgow Academy I went to Cambridge to read modern languages. But I was deeply miserable when confronted by the realities of the modern languages Tripos and got permission to change subjects."

"After Cambridge I went off to live in Vienna for three years, to study the Austro-Hungarian army before 1914. It was a very rum place. You soon discovered that the legend of golden Vienna was so much codswallop."

"There was a level of pettiness and cruelty and obsession in that city which I found absolutely breathtaking. A hell of a lot of them were extremely easy people - resentful, scruffy, stupid, obstinate, elderly, ugly, smelly. I just knocked around with various foreigners. But it was probably my fault, not Vienna's, because there are good people there, and if I hadn't been such a baby I could probably have done better."

During this period Norman Stone spent four months in a Czech prison. A woman friend had asked him to help smuggle out her boyfriend, who had suffered under both the Nazis and the communists; he agreed to try and get him out hidden in the boot of his car, which he now thinks was idiotic, since it was inevitable that he would be caught. "The authorities finally realized that I was a fool rather than a spy". Meanwhile he learnt peasant Hungarian from the prisoner who shared his cell, and read Marx in German.

After Vienna he went back to Cambridge. Was it a relief? "No, it was ghastly, it was unspeakable. I was lonely, poor, isolated and I didn't really know what I was doing. I spent my first months as a research fellow just playing patience. I seemed to have nothing in common with anyone in Cambridge."

"Then I got married in shotgun. Lucky Jim sort of way, to a girl from Haiti whom I'd met in Vienna and things got a bit better. I spent about two years on and off in Haiti in the days of Papa Doc."

"But the marriage didn't work out, and after that there were ghastly messes all round."

Robert Conquest once pronounced Conquest's Law that the more right-wing you are about it, the more right-wing you are about it. Had knowing a lot of history made him more to the right?

"I think history's a school for scepticism. You become deeply suspicious of any sort of grand answers. You're always looking at the small print and fussing about detail. You come to distrust rhetoric, and certainly the evidence of twentieth-century history shows that grand ideas can be killers on a monumental scale. History teaches you that progress is a matter of inches forward, and don't expect too much, because if you do, you'll always come a terrible cropper."

"The book I want to write next is a history of Eastern Europe since 1945. Probably what's happened there is the most interesting thing that's happened since the Second World War. It will be a very difficult book to write: how do you explain for instance the role of intellectuals in Poland or Hungary or Czechoslovakia, why the various societies are in different ways? It's so much more fascinating than Western Europe, which has become about as interesting as the North Thames Gas Board."

Woodrow Wyatt

Let the Beeb give us all a break

Between now and Christmas the BBC will start negotiations with the Government over the size of the next licence fee. It is assumed that it will ask for not less than £60, against the present £46 for a colour TV. Before the Government acquiesces it should ask itself some questions.

Why should there be a licence fee at all? Or, if there is to be a licence fee, why should it be even as high as it is at present? The BBC has a staff of some 29,000. Commercial broadcasting, with a comparable television output and a radio network, employs fewer than 20,000. The BBC, a bureaucracy not concerned with maximizing profits, probably employs a staff about one third more than if it were a commercial organization.

Some of its services are unnecessary. BBC local radio stations are a pointless duplication of commercial radio stations, which cost the taxpayer nothing. They are a substantial item in the corporation's spending of more than £700m a year.

Breakfast Television, which at £15,000 a hour costs £10m a year, was introduced as a piece of gratuitous spite to forestall and scupper TV-am, which was ready to fulfil any reasonable public desire to watch television in the early morning.

To keep up with the Joneses the BBC appears to be embarking on heavy spending with satellite broadcasting. The losses are likely to be substantial. Prudence should have ensured that the BBC allowed others to burn their fingers in this uncharted area before putting licence payers' money into it. But vanity, rather than prudence, seems in many instances to be the BBC's guide.

The licence fee is a hypochondriacal tax. Only the BBC get the benefit, though you cannot watch non-BBC television without paying it. If it were removed it would be a tax relief approaching a total of £1,000m a year after allowing for costs of collection and inflation-linked increases in the fee over the next five years. That relief would reach down to those on the lowest incomes whether they pay income tax or not, including old-age pensioners.

If the BBC were to accept advertising on both television and radio it could pay its way without a licence fee. It could remain a public broadcasting service, minus shareholders and able to put all its profits back into broadcasting without having to bother about paying dividends. However, it might have to make economies in its swollen staff and cut out some unnecessary services indistinguishable from those provided by commercial broadcasting.

The advertising agency D'Arcy-McManus & Masius calculates that

the BBC would need only 15 seconds of advertising an hour in 1985, increasing to 90 seconds an hour in 1990 to live on the present licence fee. If it were to carry six minutes an hour, as ITV does, the licence fee could be abolished.

The argument against the BBC taking advertising used to be that it would put the corporation too much in the power of the government. As advertising revenue rose, the government would reduce the licence fee and the BBC would be on a treadmill, particularly prone to unkind action from governments which disliked the tenor of its current affairs coverage, as most governments do.

This is a hollow argument: governments can already force the BBC to retrench by denying the licence fee increases it claims it needs. Perhaps the BBC's current argument against taking advertising, a senior official told me that it was the need to maintain high programme standards. "Look at this week's *Radio Times* and *TV Times* and you will see what I mean."

I did. The output advertised in both was much the same whether in terms of popular entertainment, culture or current affairs. Indeed, in serious output, as I watched, that ITV had the edge and was particularly impressive by Channel 4's *Poets & People*.

BBC television programmes are not noticeably superior to those of its commercial rivals supported by advertising. Nevertheless, the BBC contends that if it were to rely on advertising it would have to lower the quality of its programmes. In other words, make them more acceptable to more people - to attract advertisers at peak times.

That argument is implausible because already at peak times BBC programmes are rarely more elevated than those on commercial TV. It all comes back to vanity. The people who run the BBC just don't like the idea of soiling their hands in the commercial world. Somehow they have got away with the idea that the public should pay a rising tax to maintain them in this privileged and gentlemanly position.

The BBC is no longer impartial in much of its current affairs output. Its television news is neither as good nor as popular as that of ITN. Admittedly it does some things better than commercial television, but commercial television does some things better than the BBC.

The chairman and board of governors of a BBC without the licence fee could still continue to be appointed by the government. They have already presided over a lowering of standards which would have horrified Lord Reith. As Dickens demonstrated, what the masses like does not have to be bad.

Anthony Parsons

Waffle, but still worthwhile

On the third Tuesday of every September, floodgates are opened in a tall building on the East River in New York and a Niagara of rhetoric gushes forth for three months, a period which seems like three-years to those obliged to be present throughout. I refer of course to the annual sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the 39th of which began a few weeks ago. Taking the seven main committees and the Plenary together, several thousand speeches will be delivered between now and Christmas, and several hundred resolutions adopted, covering just about every international question under and beyond the sun, if you include outer space.

After the visiting heads of state and government and foreign ministers have departed by early October, the assembly starts to waffle through its agenda of nearly 200 items. Behind the scenes there is vigorous lobbying as delegations bargain for their pet resolutions, the object being to secure the maximum number of votes for the strongest language which the traffic of about 160 member states will bear. But, in the debating chamber, a dense pall of stupefying boredom settles over the proceedings. As speaker after speaker drones on, sometimes as many as 30 or 40 in a day on a single subject, the audience declines in numbers and morale. By evening, especially in plenary sessions, there is often only a sparse scattering of delegates, their demeanour reminiscent of husbands who have spent the day on shopping expeditions with their wives.

To the uninitiated, this maelstrom of spoken and written words may well appear to be a grievous waste of time, money and effort. The speeches and the resolutions are quickly forgotten and the world outside rolls on. Its problems unsolved. But, as I crawled away for my Christmas holidays - often interrupted by emergency meetings of the Security Council - at the end of each General Assembly session in which I participated, my state of mental exhaustion was lightened by the conviction that the world would be a marginally worse and slightly less manageable place than it is were it not for these debilitating annual exercises. Why? The following are some of the reasons.

First of all the General Assembly provides a unique meeting point for world leaders, some of whom, for good or bad political reasons, are unable or unwilling to meet each other for private discussions on their own or the other's territory. This year, for example, the existence of the assembly has enabled President Reagan to have his first contact with a Soviet leader in the four years of his presidency. In our own case, the

foreign secretary will probably have met and discussed bilateral problems with more of his colleagues, including adversaries, outside Nato and the European Community than he would encounter in a year of normal diplomatic activity. This kind of thing must have some value.

Secondly, all major powers obliged to conduct global foreign policies are forced by the comprehensive nature of the assembly's agenda to examine annually every single one of their policies and to restate them in public before representatives of virtually all the independent states in the world. This yearly examination is not only a valuable discipline for foreign offices; it also enables governments to measure the level of acceptability, or lack of it, of their postures to a whole series of other governments whose views matter.

Thirdly all governments learn what they can and cannot get away with if, as most of them do, they mind about the reactions of the majority. The Russians have learnt that, if they wish (as they do) to recover standing with the Third World, they cannot afford indefinitely to occupy Afghanistan and that they must persuade their Vietnamese friends to withdraw from Cambodia. The Israelis (and the Americans) are reminded annually that the world will not sit back and acquiesce meekly in the annexation of the Arab territories occupied in the June War of 1967. The Arabs have learnt that, however much sympathy their cause has generated, even some of their friends in the Third World will not go along with their more inmoderate propositions *vis à vis* Israel.

States with atrocious human rights records are forced on to the defensive and the frenzied efforts they make every year to reduce or deflect criticism in the assembly suggests that their withers are being wrung. The South Africans are annually put on notice that they will remain international pariahs until their internal political system is radically changed.

I must not revert to type as a UN delegate by going on and on. The Assembly will not change anything overnight, and I quit at the thought of the increased volume of rhetoric which will accompany next year's 40th anniversary celebrations. But the annual theatrical production can, as I have tried to suggest, have a long-term climatic effect on governments' attitudes towards themselves and others. And it is undeniable that climatic change eventually helps to lead to change in human behaviour. Sir Anthony Parsons, the United Kingdom's permanent representative to the UN 1979-82, is Research Fellow at the Centre for Arab Gulf Studies, Exeter University.



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DAMNING EVIDENCE

If the evidence provided at Blackpool this week portrays the current collective personality of the Labour Party, it is wholly unfit to govern. If, that is to say, it is assessed on the declared attitudes of the activists who have the power to select candidates and who increasingly influence much of the broad thrust of policymaking, it is not a party to be trusted with government in a democratic parliamentary system. Any other party which was so openly scornful of democratic principles and was so shamelessly contemptuous of its own comparatively moderate leaders would simply not be taken seriously. If Labour escapes the harsh judgment that would be visited on any other party that behaved in like manner, it is only because, uniquely, it is a party in which the last word on the formal resolution of policy lies with the massed "votes" wielded by trade union leaders in the name of their members.

Some of these union executives are genuinely moderate and responsive to their members. They detect what the extremists of the left are doing to the Labour Party. Others are critical of what is being done on the grounds that (as they know from their experience in the real world) Labour is simply ruling itself out electorally. The effect of such misgivings is that, overall, trade union votes are still exercised in such a way as to save Labour from the most self-destructive commitments. Thus, though the conference adopted a

policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament which is incompatible with full-hearted Nato membership, it voted against an overtly anti-Nato proposal to close all American bases, which is certainly what most people on the floor of the conference would have liked to see.

But the braking-power still exercised by the unions is an illusory safeguard for the longer term. For the increasingly extremist activists, not content with their role in selecting candidates for Parliament, have now assumed the power to dismiss any MP who does not toe the line determined by the local increasingly leftist caucus. In this way, the left intends to change the nature of the parliamentary party, and if it can do that, the power of the more moderate leaders will be whittled away and the votes of moderate unions will gradually lose their potency for lack of an effective moderate leadership in Parliament.

This is why the anti-democratic class rhetoric at Blackpool cannot be dismissed simply as sound and fury signifying nothing. It was a gathering openly (under Mr Scargill's heady leadership) preaching class war; showing contempt for "Tory" law and "Tory" judges and declaring itself willing to disobey any law it considered to deserve disobedience. It underwrote Mr Scargill's campaign of violence and intimidation and simply ignored Mr Kinnock's attempt to reassert Labour's democratic credentials.

Understanding that connivance with intimidation and law-breaking will destroy his party, Mr Kinnock on Tuesday made a clear and uncompromising assertion of Labour's respect for the law and the ballot box, and its rejection of violence. Yet the next morning it was as though he had never said it, for in a debate on local authorities, to pass a resolution declaring support for "any councils which are forced to break the law as a result of the Tory Government's policies".

The incoherence in Labour policy is serious enough not only over defence but also over the management of the economy where an inflationary spending programme is supposed to be countered by savings on costs without the least indication of how it can be done, or how a voluntary incomes policy with the unions can be secured. But much graver than policy difficulties is the indifference to the law and the contempt for the official leadership which has been manifest in the hysterical worship of Mr Scargill throughout the week, ending in his ominous self-proclamation not simply as the leader of the NUM but as the man who was giving leadership to the whole Labour movement. That the activists who are at the heart of the Labour Party can behave as they have is a cause for deep anxiety. They are stamping Labour as a party which is quite willing, to get what it wants, to reject the constitution; as such it will never be elected to power by a democratic electorate.

THREE'S COMPANY

There is only one third party who has any right to take part in discussions between the National Coal Board and the coal unions and that is the taxpayer. Without the taxpayer present the proceedings will be seen even more obviously than hitherto to be nothing more than a producers' cartel. Sadly the taxpayer, in this context as in so many others, should normally expect to look to ministers to protect his interest. But there is very little evidence that ministers really have the taxpayers' interests at heart. The scale of public subsidy which endows so many enterprises in the country, from agriculture and steel to all that part of welfare spending which is governed by the demands of the workforce, suggests that ministers do not often act decisively on behalf of the taxpayer. They have already lost that sense of proportion which would otherwise point so clearly to the enormity of taxpayers' generosity to the coal industry.

The British coal industry is a nationalised state-owned monopoly. It receives inordinate subsidies from the taxpayer. It is protected against low-cost foreign-produced coal. It is bound by an effective closed-shop with its workforce which means that the Coal Board and its employees have a "sweet-heart contract" which can only

be at the expense of the taxpayer and the consumer. The taxpayer has to subsidise both producer and employee. The consumer in addition to being the taxpayer, then is denied any free choice in the fuel market, which imprisons him in a web of higher fuel costs from which there is no escape while the Government condones the Coal Board's monopoly.

Why then do ministers who are supposed to represent the taxpayer allow this "nonsensical charade to continue in the talks between the Coal Board and union officials? The concessions made by the Coal Board - even before the idea of a third party as a non-binding arbitrator was mooted - revealed quite enough about the existing Board's incapacity to live up to its duty - not its right but its duty - to manage the coal industry on behalf of its paymasters, the taxpayer.

Under existing legislation, the Coal Board has a responsibility to ministers, who in turn are accountable to Parliament, to do so in his best interests and those of the consumer who is normally paying a double subsidy as a taxpayer. It has defaulted both in the exercise of its responsibilities and in its ability to honour its obligations. Surely the time has come for ministers, acting for the taxpayer, to deprive the Coal Board of those responsibilities which,

under the pressure of coercive methods by the workforce, it has shown itself unable to honour?

As long as the Coal Board is constituted as at present it will perceive its duty to be to maximise the production of coal, almost regardless of cost. It must be admitted of course, that such an attitude has helped the country survive the strike in which three-quarters of the workforce has withdrawn its labour. But there must come a time when devotion to this simple priority of production actually imperils the long-term possibility of a profitable coal industry in Britain - a coal industry which does not require subsidy.

The desire to keep coal coming from Nottingham has led the NCB to over-estimate the power of the pit deputies' union NACODS to influence the future course of the dispute. That union may have a strike vote behind it, but it knows that calling a strike - the first in its hundred year history - would expose its membership to those kind of divisions which have undermined the NUM, without necessarily achieving the closure of the Nottinghamshire coal field. Moreover, on account of the legal invalidity of the ballot paper, the union would be liable to writs for damages from working miners and others. Its bluff should be called before the Coal Board makes any further damaging concessions.

THE SUNLIT EMPIRE

Imperial tub-thumping being rather out of fashion, the old boast about the sun never setting on the British Empire has almost gone the way of other superannuated political clichés, like "the white man's burden" and "two acres and a cow". So has its subversive corollary, which alleged that the reason for the empire's happy state was that God, seeing what the British got up to by broad daylight, wasn't going to trust them in the dark. It would be natural to assume that after almost 40 years of launching former colonies into independence, the boast ceased to be strictly accurate long ago, except in an attenuated sense, applied to a self-governing Commonwealth.

But this is not the case. Whether by chance or through the unobtrusive ingenuity of the Foreign Office, the few remaining dependent territories under British rule still constitute a thin, red, dotted line stretching round the world, disposed in such a way that before the sun has set in St Helena, it has risen in the Falklands, and before the gloaming has gathered there, the skies are bright over Pitcairn. Before the parrots have gone to roost in Pitcairn, the rickshaw-men are up in Kowloon - and so on. To forestall a pounce from Mr Tam Dalyell, alleging yet another shameful secret behind the Falklands war, it should be said that possession of the Falklands is not essential to this rather haunting continuity, for that longitudinal chain can be traced

equally well through the West Indies. But what about when the Union Jack comes down in Hongkong in 1997? Understandable disquiet has been expressed in some quarters about the possibility that the sun's next staging-post (the almost uninhabited Chagos archipelago south of India, now given over to turtles and the US Navy) is so far west of Pitcairn that night will at last fall briefly on the empire from time to time in the depths of the Southern winter, after a day lasting well over 200 years.

Happily these fears are groundless. According to the Royal (of course) Observatory, there is an overlap of some forty minutes' daylight between Pitcairn and Chagos, even under the most unfavourable astronomical circumstances. Nevertheless, it will be a near thing, and contingency planning is indicated in case of any further erosion of the line in future. It is a particularly mortifying reflection that if our title lapsed, it could still be claimed by our old rivals, the French, by virtue of their own handful of sub-Antarctic rocks, their paradisaical Tahitian territories, and the scarcely fortuitous disposition of several *Départements* of Metropolitan France in the West Indies. Thus the great colonial rivalries which convulsed European history for half a millennium would at last be resolved, on the strength of Devil's Island.

It would be small consolation then to reflect that we were

neither first nor last to earn the title, which neither Caesar nor Alexander could ever lay claim to. While our empire was confined within a few embattled stockades in the New World, some Spanish adventurer of the 1590s coined it, contemplating Spain, Mexico, Peru and the Philippines on the globe. Captain John Smith, who embroiled that very good story about Pocahontas, recorded in 1631 that "the brave Spanish soldiers brag, the sunne never sets in the Spanish dominions, but ever shineth on one part or another we have conquered for our king". Later the Dutch inherited the boast, and indeed had as much right to it as we did till the 1940s.

Felicitously uniting hyperbole with astronomical fact, the cliché is too good to lose. What is needed is a scheme, which need only be held in reserve in case it ever becomes necessary, for the launching of a British satellite into a stationary orbit approximately on the meridian of Hongkong (or wherever else a gap presents itself). Three such satellites could cover our title against any eventual short of Star Wars. A simple reflective object would suffice (perhaps containing a small quantity of British soil and flag) similar to those mirror-globes which in imperial days, before the advent of laser-disks, used to revolve aloft in ballrooms, darting rainbow rays to the darkest corners of the benighted world. The protection of the cliché would be worth the cost.

Talking one's way out of trouble

From the Director of the Industrial Society

Sir, Perhaps I might remind your readers of a thoroughly useful contribution by a bishop to productive industrial relations which has a considerable relevance to the present discussion on pit closures.

In 1973 the Ministry of Defence wished to close the underground depot at Copenacre, near Corsham. There was enormous resistance to the proposal and an industrial dispute arose. The regional secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union suggested to Oliver Tomkins, then Bishop of Bristol, that he might preside at an independent inquiry at which the panel consisted of Frank Cousins, a leading employer, and myself.

For two days in Corsham Town Hall we heard arguments from everyone who had something to say. We heard of the effect on people's jobs, the social consequences and many suggested solutions. The town hall was full of employees from the depot who had been given time off to attend.

Although we published a report setting out the arguments for and against change, the recommendations made had no authority and there were no powers of imposition. What mattered, however, was that consultation had taken place and everyone had the opportunity to express their views.

The bishop's inquiry cooled the argument and, as a consequence, a productive result to the dispute was found.

Where change has to take place people above all else need an opportunity to make certain their distress is heard, even though the result may not always be to their liking.

Yours faithfully

JOHN GARNETT, Director,

The Industrial Society,

3 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.

12, 13
Travel: Skiing special with the accent on adventure: heli-skiing in Canada; haute route in the Alps; thrills in Italy

14, 15
In the Garden: Planting tips for a colourful spring; Values: Baby equipment; Drink; Collecting; Eating Out

THE TIMES Saturday

16, 17
Family Life: Children's rights; Out and About: Karting; Bridge; Chess; Crossword; Review: Rock records; and Galleries

19, 20
The Week: Critics' guide to Television, Radio, Opera, Music, Dance, Theatre, Films Sport and Auctions

6-12 OCTOBER 1984 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

TAKE ME TO YOUR LEADERS

I suppose I always knew I had it in me. On the other hand, I suppose I always doubted whether it would ever show.

There seemed to be an urge deep within me to provide food for thought, and directions for action. The burning issues of the day, and what to do about them, had always been meat and drink to me.

At school, smacked on the head by the Latin master when gazing out of the window, I was usually moved to respond "Sir, Caesar's adventures in Gaul are as nothing compared with the growing concern over the political consequences of the crystallization of Europe into two economic camps as a result of the EEC and EFTA negotiations - the breach between Western Europe and North America threatens to become a gulf, and must be healed urgently. Moreover..." But I would get no further. Not then anyway; I usually ended up writing the subject during the subsequent detention, and at least had the satisfaction of knowing that my views were circulated among an eager audience in the Masters' Common Room. Several of the staff later told me that my discursive powers were quite precocious (which worried me until I looked it up); and two went as far as to say they had changed their political beliefs because of my example. Maureen told me that one was sacked because he became a Communist.

My own spell as a teacher was not a success and I shall gloss over it. I knew that perfection waited elsewhere, among more grown-up minds, with a thirst for real knowledge, not examining information.

And the ideal spot seemed to be, without any doubt, on a newspaper as a leader writer. Tell me what the problem is, and how to resolve it. Right up my discursive street. Also a useful place to work in the odd bit of Latin that I had picked up between glances out of the window.

I approached the editor of a leading daily sheet. For him I wrote a piece I thought in keeping, about how right the Prime Minister was on many (if not all) issues. He liked it, and we were getting on famously at our little chat until I remarked on his political career. "Weren't you a Minister without Portfolio?" I asked. Something, I know not what, in the question made him blanch, and muttering about my "playing a game with him", he showed me the door. Ah well; his readers will not have the benefit of my words.

I tried other papers. The editor of one was too busy to see me as he was composing his usual paper one apology for printing/production/technical difficulties. On another apparently high quality paper, the editor was secreted away going through some documents he had been sent anonymously, suggesting a game related to the adding up by readers of railway engine numbers in the hope that the total arrived at matched a Lucky Number in the paper.

Elsewhere I had no luck. One editor was with his lawyer. Another was with the proprietor's lawyer. At one paper there was said to be no editor at all. At another he was in an editorial caucus. One editor said he had too many journalists anyway, he could do all the work himself. Another news-

THE TIMES 1785-1985

Right or wrong, our leader writers have set the tempo of The Times for two hundred years, directing and correcting in measured tones the many paths of progress.

On Monday the fifth volume of our official history will be published, heralding the bi-centenary of The Times next year. Today, as the opening event to mark the bi-centenary, a reader, borrowing his phrases from leading articles of the past, dreams of the day when he, too, will be called upon to be the voice of The Times...

paper office could not find Mr Charles Wilberforce anywhere. And finally, in desperation when I reached the furthest end of Fleet Street, the editor of last resort triumphantly threw back my short offering couched in his paper's terse style and made the sheering observation "so much for your education - you've forgotten the apostrophe in 'ain't'."

I seemed destined for a crammer, that last resort of those from the fact factories, instead of taking my rightful place among the opinion formers when at last the call came from The Times. I had given up all hope of entering there, but it seems my letter had taken a wrong long time to reach it, owing to the newspaper office's proximity to the main Post Office sorting office, where most of its mail seems to go into a box marked "It's only on our doorstep so we can sort it later when we have done the ones further away". Would I, said the embossed postcard, please call in before luncheon the next day?

I stayed up all night, working on my draft. It was headed "Tunnel or Bridge?" It was a seminal work.

What fitted me to the spirit of The Thunderer? I should describe myself, with I hope no false modesty.

I am a south-country Englishman of mature to middle-age, although with spurs of youth; Oxford bred, but a Londoner by birth, and a Londoner by choice, I can pass St Paul's without a momentary exhalation. There is an eye for the multifarious appearances of the Metropolis, its streets, its temples, its crowds, its parks, in the last of which, I note with delight, sheep are actually more familiar than in the landscape of most Continental countries.

Yet, though a Londoner, I am too good an Englishman to be possessed by it, and my mind, even in the City, is never far from country things, to which, when I can, I escape to laugh at bustle and top-hats. I believe in the pride of county as well as country. I like our mixed and singular climatic heritage. I am fan of country hints, and can tell you, for instance, that one of the advantages of the blackberry

is that it can be gathered without stooping.

I like comfort, and admit to an inordinate satisfaction on perceiving under the coverlet, as I go to bed, the faint but faithful convexity which denotes a hot bottle. Yet I despise overcoats, believing that a hatred of them is deeply rooted in human nature, and far from yielding to too much coddling, I believe the only noble gesture attainable with a clinical thermometer is that of throwing it out of the window.

I relax with golf, but can now, at my age, sadly, only watch cricket, that green island with its 15 inhabitants in white. A motorist from force of circumstance, yet I can be suspected of preferring trains and still yearn for steam. Indeed, I yearn for many passed on things, like the old roads before the motorways - those bare, open, shadeless and shameless things, as shiny as steel and as hard as the rigour of commerce.

At these things I owned, proudly, to the Editor of The Times, demonstrating (I hoped) that I was a true Englishman. My message would simply be: In this present age, why are we content to be dowdy in ourselves, and to boast only of our super-products? Why is it that when we compare our own with past ages, it is always things we boast of, and not men? My message to youth? The present is always infallible until it becomes the past; and then it is usually wrong. I am aware too, of the dangers inherent in the craft. A leader-writer has temptations from which the ordinary essayist is exempt. Pomposity waits upon him, as by official right, time honoured phrases flutter about his head; he is horribly tempted to press the moral. He may begin like a fellow-creature, but as his pen gathers way it is fortunate if he does not presently become a Public Uncle, booming advice from the hearthstone, or the British Aunt speaking sharply from behind her needles.

The moral, if unavoidable, should be smilingly conveyed, as by one sinner to another, with a humorous acceptance of our common frailty.

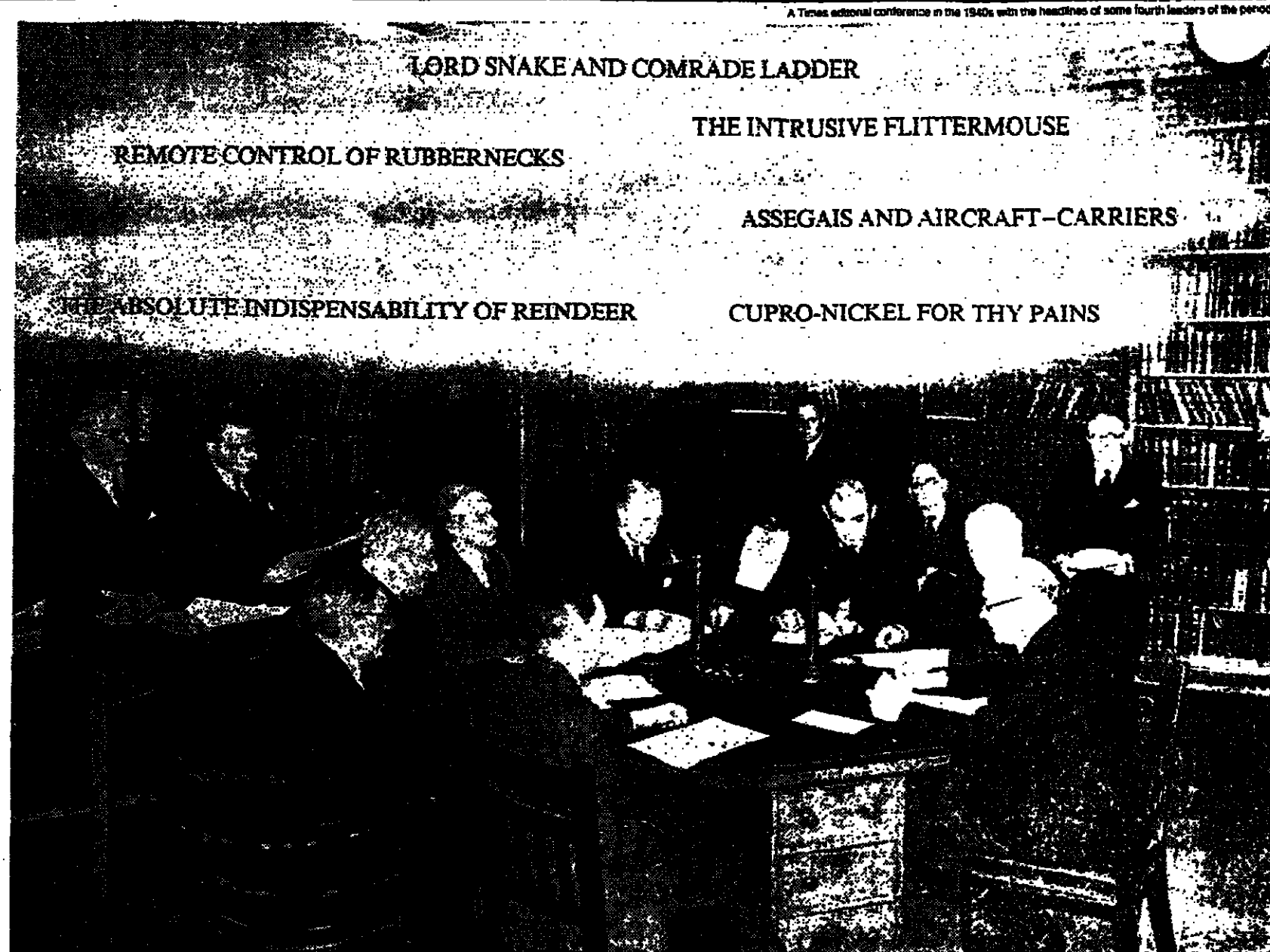
All this, and much more which craved confinement of space forbids - I pressed upon the editor. He was as little interested in my character as I in his; we both bow to the Genius of Anonymity, which would rebuke us if we became too personal. It is all in the words, we both knew at once, and he turned to mine.

He read slowly at first, and then more quickly. My pulse quickened too. I recalled the story of Robin Barrington-Ward, who at the age of 22, "tried his hand at a leader" for The Times at the suggestion of the editor, Geoffrey Robinson (later Dawson). He wrote it "palpitating with fear" - and found it published next day, a triumphant 1,100 words!

And, my friend, I skipped several beats. B-W went on to become editor himself. Could it be?

That was in the days of the slow-burning fire in the sub-editor's room, the gentle thud of coals as they dropped one by one in the old black grate, remembered by Graham Greene, himself a passing ship on the great ocean of The Times.

"What does The Times say?"



LORD SNAKE AND COMRADE LADDER

THE INTRUSIVE FLITTERMOUSE

ASSEGAIS AND AIRCRAFT-CARRIERS

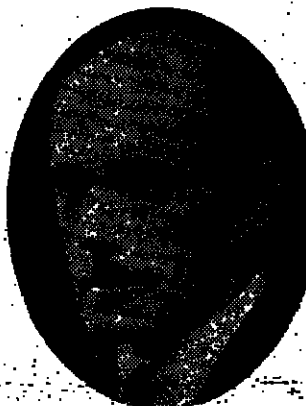
CUPRO-NICKEL FOR THY PAINS

REMOTE-CONTROL OF RUBBERNECKS

THE ABSOLUTE INDISPENSABILITY OF REINDEER



GEOFFREY DAWSON
Editor 1923-41
Churchill wrote to him in 1941: "I have been reading your leading article today and have been wondering what it all amounts to."



R. M. BARRINGTON-WARD
Editor 1941-48
Too often had to "inker" with a man's leader."



W. F. CASEY
Editor 1952-66
His leaders were "a model of clear, direct, short-sentenced writing."



SIR WILLIAM HALEY
Editor 1966-71
Edited for seven months before writing his first leader and with it sounded a "change of tone" for The Times

struggles in war and peace: would you like to use that phrase?"

I do not remember much more of that day. I came to standing dazedly on the pavement shortly afterwards, clutching my cuttings and manuscripts. I think I can remember being offered a post, at Mozley's salary; and I think I felt that on reflection an organ that needed so much persuasion to the right course to take was really wasting my talents. Life is too short for such idle discussion really.

Perhaps it was the perfect solution, that I had declined the offer of a job. It would have to be, in that case after all, politics. But which party needed me most?

The History of the Times: Struggles in War and Peace, 1939-1966, by Leverich McDonald (Times Books, £20). This next volume in the official history, which is published on Monday, will be reviewed in The Times on Thursday by Lord McGregor of Durns.

Third Leaders from The Times, with an introduction by Professor George Gordon (Edward Arnold, £25): the source of the description of a "composite author" of the leading articles. Many of the examples are directly taken from its introduction.

In the Chair: Barrington-Ward of The Times, by Donald McLachlan (Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1971).

said B-W's successor? "That is the question that we must have on everyone's lips. How does the leader writer work to keep it there?"

My brain is quick. It has been called, by those who sneer at such gifts, a Reader's Digest - a mine of useless knowledge. It bore me in good stead now.

"To write a leading article may take only from two hours to two and a half hours, but then all the rest of your time you are a crouching tiger waiting, waiting, to make your spring."

He fell back. "Shades of Mozley," he muttered. I smiled: I knew full well the words came from the Rev Thomas Mozley, one of the greatest stalwarts whose services the paper has enjoyed. I recalled, too, a special Correspondent to Rome reporting on the proceedings of the Oecumenical Council in 1869 - and, what's even more important, the highest-paid leader writer on the paper.

The editor tapped his pencil slowly as he read, seeking words. "You speak our language. I like the cut of your jib." (Was the ocean about to call me to sail upon it?)

"To your leader, 'Tunnel or Bridge?' Your solution is 'Yes -

both'. Is England ready for either? Can we sustain our view?"

My quick brain suddenly shifted into top gear. I at once remembered what B-W's trial piece in 1913 was called: It was 'Tunnel or Ferry? What did it say? Was I changing the paper's course too quickly? Was an interval of 70 years too short for a sea change?

The leader had indeed taken a firm line about the Continent. "It is difficult for Continental people to realise the peculiar quality which the possession of an island kingdom breeds in a race. The moral effect of the 'continuous road into Europe' would be immediate and striking; but might also be disastrous."

How right the young B-W was! England became involved in two Continental wars, and was sucked into a "common", if not vulgar, market. We became increasingly cut off from the real association which beckoned and which should have been its foundation in the twentieth century - America! The words came back to me as a cillow youth before my grinning class-mates and angry Latin-master came flooding back too.

I poured them out to the editor, pressed on him my belief in the special relationship (did I strike the phrase myself?) between Britain and the United States.

He listened enraptured, entranced. Yes, he said slowly, as I brought enlightenment to his eyes. In 1958 The Times had written a fine leader under the heading "France the Wrecker", over de Gaulle's attitude to Britain and the free trade area. The paper had also been slow in convincing itself that Britain should join the EEC. But, if I shared that belief in our keeping our distance, why should I urge a tunnel and a bridge? Had I not been suggesting in our conversation that the Continent should be cut off, as if by fog? Why join up to it, and in two ways?

I could sense I was nearly there. This was the cut and thrust of intellectual debate, for which I longed so much. This was everything I had always wanted and dreamed of.

But, sir, if France is the wrecker, and if we need to stay close to our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, and if they fear the great bear in the East - why, then, we need a foothold in Europe as the front line! Do

you not see that with the dangers of the spread of communism throughout the world there is an unanswerable case for strengthening Western Europe - largely for reasons external to Europe? There are military reasons.

"Nato and America need that bridge, and that tunnel too, for their great purposes." I closed my eyes. "As Caesar found, Gaul is a hostile place... it is the source, I might define it, of

Thundering through the post-war pressure points

ON THE 1945 GENERAL ELECTION

"While the Conservatives undergo an eclipse, the Liberal Party is virtually extinguished. This in itself is a melancholy event, both because of the transcendent part it has played in Parliamentary history and because throughout the decline of its fortunes it has continued to command individual ability and public spirit out of proportion to its falling numbers. The fall of the Liberal Party, however, is not an end of liberalism; the principles for which it has contended have been largely embodied in the fabric of contemporary society, and both Conservatives and Labour owe some of the most valuable elements in their present party beliefs to the teaching of Liberal statesmen... Great and timeless as are the truths of the Liberal tradition, the tendency of Parliamentary government towards a two-party grouping continually reasserts itself, is probably inevitable, and is ultimately healthy... The pledge to pursue the war with Japan implacably to the goal of unconditional surrender was given in the name of the nation, and is as binding upon the Government that inherits it as upon that with which it originated."

July 27, 1945

ON THE SUEZ CANAL CRISIS

"It is much too soon to work out all the implications of the act or to say what the counter-action of the British and other directly affected Governments should be. They are faced by yet another tearing up of a contractual agreement; and this is an agreement which covers one of the world's most vital strategic and commercial waterways. It may be said that the international conventions governing free passage through the canal stand unaffected by the seizure of the company and all its assets... Yet, though the Londoner, I am too good an Englishman to be possessed by it, and my mind, even in the City, is never far from country things, to which, when I can, I escape to laugh at bustle and top-hats. I believe in the pride of county as well as country. I like our mixed and singular climatic heritage. I am fan of country hints, and can tell you, for instance, that one of the advantages of the blackberry

"If Colonel Nasser can demonstrate that he can with impunity appropriate assets and destroy western interests, others are certain sooner or later to profit by that lesson. The oilfields of the Middle East... are mainly in the territories of friendly Middle Eastern Governments. But in the shifting sands of Arab politics extremists in every country would soon be pressing to follow Egypt's lead, if it were seen to be successful."

July 27 and 28, 1956

ON THE WIND OF CHANGE

"No reproach is intended in describing the Nationalist Government as the most isolationist now in power in the Commonwealth. Withdrawal is the tradition of the Voortrekkers, and the Great Trek is the national epic of the Boers. Mr Macmillan, however, in referring to the 'wind of change' now blowing through Africa, was calling upon them for an effort of sympathy to look at their continent from the point of view of a sister nation having responsibilities in every part of it... Mr Macmillan showed himself aware that what, in the name of Great Britain, he opposes has in South Africa the force of a religion. The doctrine of the unalterable inequality of races may be offensive to the British conscience; but the Afrikaner conscience applauds it. Many of the Nationalists follow theologians who teach that it is the divine law, all hold to the political principle with a nearly religious fervour. Now you cannot overcome a religious conviction by force. Still less can it be overcome by blackmail..."

February 4, 1960

ON BRITAIN AND THE EEC

"A Britain that becomes economically stagnant and gets into difficulties is bound to weaken the west as a whole. For Britain to go into the Common Market weak, unprepared, and without her economy geared up would be to invite political as well as economic tribulation. Britain's say in world affairs can never again hope to be what it once was. But she has an important part to play. Nor would such a course be natural to the British character. Sooner or later the effort would be made to bring about a change. It should be made now, before the rot has gone beyond repair. Britain is fighting two wars today, a cold war in alliance with the rest of the free world in which economic defeat is an avowed aim of the enemy; a war on her own in which the stake is her standard of living and eventually her way of life. This is not an exaggeration. If Britain goes on as she is, there will come the economic crisis she will not survive."

July 13, 1961

ON THE CUBAN MISSILES

"It is there in black and white, and it has come much sooner than generally expected. The Soviet Government has issued a new order, for the dismantling of the weapons which you describe as 'offensive', their cradling and return to the Soviet Union. Let there be any mistake, Mr Khrushchev spent out this Russian decision three times in the course of his letter to President Kennedy yesterday. The world may breathe more easily... The truth is more likely to be that there was a duality in the agreed Cuban policy from the beginning. The Soviet leaders saw in it an obvious way of extending Soviet striking power and humiliating America; and at the same time a means of getting talks going after a period of tension. Both motives would be in Mr Khrushchev's mind, each to be used as the need arose. Now, when the 'first objective' has failed in face of American determination, he plays the second - getting talks going. For all he is worth, in a sense it is Nikita Sergeyevich asserting himself against Mr Khrushchev, the prudent peasant against the bouncing leader..."

October 29, 1962

ON THE PROFUMO AFFAIR

"What the Conservatives need now, and what they have needed ever since Churchill was in his heyday, is courage. One of the paradoxes of modern war is that defeat is more likely to restore a nation's fibre than victory. There is no hiding place from the tidal wave of overthrow and disaster. All too dangerously comfortable is the slow, insidious, almost imperceptible but inexorable ebb tide. Appeal after appeal has been made to immediate self-interest. The professional politicians will assert that these have worked. Has not the pendulum been stopped? Have not the Conservatives won three elections in a row? Granting that politics is mainly the pursuit of power, this is not its only purpose. The Prime Minister and his colleagues can cling together, and he still there a year hence. They will have to do more than that to justify themselves. Whether in the next few days some heads fall or none, damage has been done... Popularity by effluence is about played out, especially when it rests on so insecure a basis."

June 11, 1963

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TRAVEL 1

Skiing into adventure with the high fliers: Shona Crawford Poole on the elation of heli-skiing on unbroken snow in Canada's Cariboo.

Falling in with the thigh guys



Heli-skiing has an inescapably tough image. Among those who enjoy being hoisted by helicopter to remote mountain summits in order to ski the uncharted wastes below are men who are known in the jargon of this bizarre pastime as the "thigh guys". This is an unsavory reference to the overdevelopment of leg muscles which occurs in the relentless, obsessive pursuit of "vertical", a yardstick by which pleasure is counted in metres skied.

There is no denying that heli-skiing brings out the macho-worst in people, women as well as men, me included. Or that it is a uniquely exciting way to ski. It is so exhilarating that six months after spending a week in the Cariboo in British Columbia my heart-rate goes up just reading my notes.

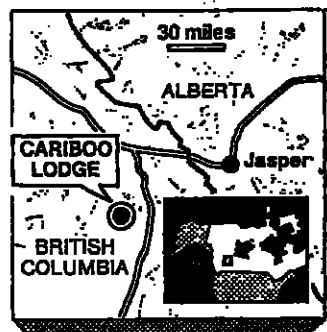
What heli-skiing is all about is the sensational pleasure of skiing deep, untracked powder snow. The wild beauty of the mountains in winter is part of that pleasure. Sunshine adds to it. So, undoubtedly do skill, speed, good company and good health.

But the crux of the pleasure is what deep powder skiing feels like to do, which is like dancing in air. As in learning to swim, when the water's supporting power has to be believed in, trusted before it can be felt, so deep snow demands an act of faith. The reward is a giddy feeling of being buoyed up and sent swooping down the mountain in rhythmic, curling turns. Guides and "thigh guys" can carve a whole mountain in one non-stop run. Good powder-skiers stop once or twice to rest their legs and admire the view, and some of us are still falling a lot.

Perfect powder snow, or at least the optimum likelihood of it, is what draws skiers from all over the world to the mountains of British Columbia. The names

of these ranges, the Bugaboos, the Cariboo and the Monashees, have become legendary through the enterprise of Canadian Mountain Holidays, known to its friends as CMH, the country's, indeed the world's largest helicopter skiing operator.

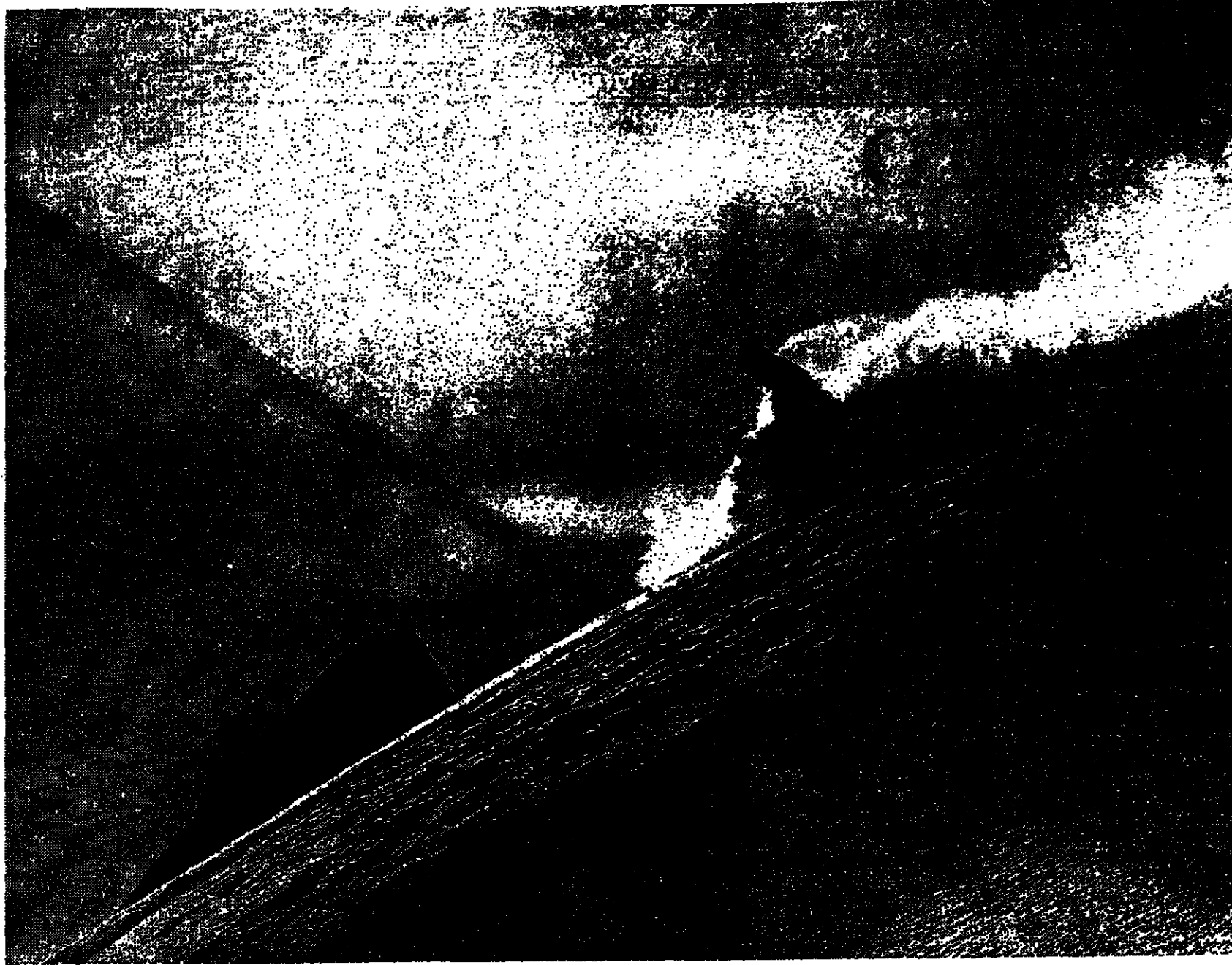
The use of helicopters for this purpose is forbidden throughout much of Europe on ecological grounds because there are such small areas of the Alps left which have not been invaded by man. In Canada the reverse is



true. Men have barely nibbled at the mountain country and the possibility of damaging the wildlife is consequently far less.

CMH runs four remote mountain lodges which in winter can be reached only by helicopter or snowmobile. The bus from Edmonton to a lay-by in the wilderness half a day away was met by a helicopter thumping in over the trees like the soundtrack from *Mash*. The pilot turned out to be the brother of a colleague here at *The Times*. It is a... never mind.

Fifteen minutes flying time along the valley of the Upper Canoe River he dropped the 14-seater daintily down on its gravel pad at Cariboo Lodge. A snowbanked path led to the welcoming warmth of the wood-clad building. Down another path was the sauna hut and the Jacuzzi with the best view in the world on its back deck. Blue and black crested Steller's jays, the sparrows of



these parts, hopped around. The air smelled wonderful - clean, crisp and scented with pine and hemlock.

The lodge has beds for up to 44 skiing guests, but it was only two-thirds full that last week of the season. They ski in groups of up to 11, each with its own guide. The quickest people, addicted heli-skiers, ex-racers, instructors and other ski professionals made up a fast group. A slow group consisted of those of us who had not done this before and there was a middle

group that during the week swapped members with the other two teams.

On the first morning we all did bloodhound practice, learning how to use the radio transceivers we would wear in case of avalanche. After searching in a grid pattern for the point at which a buried transceiver uttered its loudest wailing beep, it was a relief to learn that "the snow is pretty stable at this time of year".

Next there was a stern briefing on how to behave in the presence of a helicopter - never lifting skis on to the shoulder but dragging them along like a sulky teddy. And then it was time to climb into our boots and be whisked aloft dodging the clouds.

The first run, I learned much later, was called Dirty Dozen. But it had no marker posts, no tracks, nothing but windswept, rock strewn mountain top with

one tiny wind direction flag for the pilot to show that anyone had passed this way before. The helicopter blasted off and there we were, up a mountain. My stomach turned over.

We stamped into our skis and followed our guide, Walter. First we skied on snow crusted by the wind but as easily penetrated as half cooked meringue. Then in snow that was soft and none too light. Then we were in the trees. The weather was grey. I had jet lag. I could not do it.

Three more helicopter rides and three more mountain tops later Walter said I had a good stance on skis and my pride recovered a little from the battering it had been taking in repeated falls.

Over the next few days everything got better. The weather, the tiredness, and falling. We skied steep places

with big trees and deep, deep snow, which was terrifying. We hit slab, crust, cut clearings littered with stumps or knee high Christmas trees. Without the option once up the mountain, we skied every kind of less than perfect snow I had spent my piste-bashing holidays trying to avoid. And quite often, but never it seemed for very long, we skied soft, flowing powder, which was heaven.

Looking back to what it says in the brochure I think I was lucky. "This is mountain skiing

in a totally uncontrolled environment. It is not just powder-skiing. It is skiing in unbroken snow. This can mean anything from the best snow you have ever experienced to the worst. Consequently the skiing can be very difficult at times. Unless you are prepared to accept this, please don't come."

The thigh guys skied over 195,000 vertical feet that week in April. The beginners skied, fell, laughed and cried down 78,000. Nobody got hurt.

So what else is there to say about it. The lodge was warm, comfortable, not luxurious. The staff were a delight and the grub was good Swiss-Canadian. The guides, Ernst Buchler (the boss), Walter Bruns, and Reinhold Plankensteiner are serious mountain men, superb skiers and deeply knowledgeable about people and snow. They need to be. Their customers are as mixed and wilful a bunch of people as you will meet anywhere.

There are entrepreneurial men in smoke detectors and pool chemicals who wear their women the way the women wear their fur coats. You hear questions like "what are you going to do with the other Porsche?" There are people who live and work, even own, the world's great ski resorts who rate heli-skiing the greatest skiing they know. There are quiet people and loud people, academics and hearties, serious people and lightweights. They go back year after year because there is something insidiously addictive about the intensity of this kind of skiing. Which of those two Hermines was it who sang "I couldn't have liked it more."



For brochures, bookings and further details of Canadian Mountain Holidays write to David and Tessa Brooksbank, Powder Skiing in North America, 61 Donerale Street, London SW6 6EW (01-738 8191).

In the Cariboo the 1984-85 season begins on December 29; the Bugaboos opens two weeks earlier. New in the coming season will be special teaching groups with an instructor as well as a guide.

They are designed for strong intermediates and people with no experience of deep snow skiing. The price of one week at Cariboo Lodge, sharing a twin or double room with bath, including all meals, transfers from Edmonton or Calgary, guide service and 100,000 vertical feet of lift in the helicopter, runs from £5,735 (about £1,070).

CMH encourages guests to hire their skis on arrival and my one regret was that I did not take my own. I flew Air Canada from London to Edmonton. The crews, flight and cabin, were particularly pleasant and relaxed. Air Canada's super-Apex fare London-Edmonton return starts at £384, rising to £408 for the winter season. Telephone inquiries 01-759 2636. Personal callers Air Canada, 140 Regent Street, London W1.

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VALUES

DRINK

Cribs, cots, cradles, chairs... Lynn Barnett provides a step-by-step guide to the well-stocked nursery

Best for Baby



Harvesters a long way from home

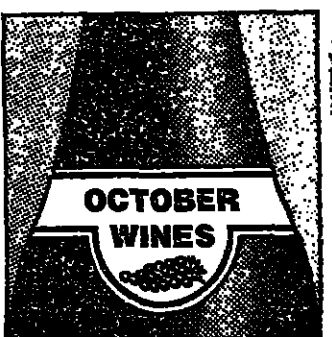
Everyone loves the *rendange*, or harvest. What with tractors piled high with grapes, vats filled with vivid purple juice and the smell of fermenting grape must in the air, it is the most exciting time in the wine year.

But the *rendange*, as every winemaker concedes, is the annual opportunity to put new ideas into practice. That is why keen young winemakers from the southern hemisphere especially, it seems, New Zealanders and Australians, give themselves added cachet by craftily working two harvests a year. First is the southern hemisphere harvest in March, then these energetic Antipodean winemakers set off for Europe or California to harvest the northern hemisphere's grapes in mid-September.

In France the harvest is late everywhere due to a combination of *collaps* when the wine fails to flower properly and therefore to fruit and *millange* when the grapes remain green and fail to ripen. Most regions will not start the *rendange* until this week and if the weather turns cold and wet there is a strong chance that rot will set in.

In addition to the dangers of a late harvest, many French winemakers are expecting a dramatic reduction on their 1983 harvest with the Champsignons (down by about 37 per cent) and the Bordeaux (down about 44 per cent) expecting the worst shortfalls. With the prospect of a small and probably poor quality French harvest, prices have increased everywhere and my advice is to stock up with some good '83s now before prices rise even further.

Muscadet seems an odd recommendation for an October wine but *millange* virtually halves the '84 crop and I have just tasted two fine '83 Muscades that will make perfect fish and first course wines. Both are Muscadet de Sevre et Maine - the finest part of the region - a hilly area that lies to the south west of Nantes and is dominated by the Sevre



river and its tributary, and Maine. The *sur lie* designation on both bottles means that the wines have been drawn directly off their lees (yeasty sediment) and bottled in order to capture the wine's natural sparkle.

The '83 Grand Fief de la Commerce, Grand Reserve du Commerce, was an elegant, snappy, flowery bouquet backed up by a lively lemony *pillant* taste, complete with a touch of oak on the finish (£45 per case from Lorne House Vintners, Unit 5, Hewitts Industrial Estate, Elmbridge Road, Cranleigh, Surrey).

October reds come next and Cullens have an excellent vin de table this month for the knockdown price of £1.99 for a full 75cl bottle. Cache a Rouge from the Becme, Chateau Bouchard Pere et Fils, with its purple colour and soft, fruity, spicy flavour and backbone owes its provenance more to the Rhone and Provence than it does to Burgundy, but no matter for it is a well made wine at a fair price.

Another good October red is the Graves '83 Cuvée Pierre Coste made by one of the best Graves winemakers - Pierre Coste of Langon. This '83 has a rich, big, fruity bouquet backed up by an austere full taste - exactly the sort of claret character you would expect from '83, a good quality year whose wines were firm and tannic (£3.58 Hayes, Hanson & Clarke, 17 Lettice St, SW6 and 36 Kensington Church St, London W8).

If you long for a mature red at a reasonable price to see you through the autumn, try a new Contino Rioja from the Sociedad Vinicola Laserna - the first estate-bottled Rioja available in this country. These wines come from the private estate of one of the CUNE directors - a bodged well-known for the quality of its wines.

So far I have only tasted the '76 Rioja Contino Reserva and was most impressed with its pale, garnet colour and warm, smoky liquorice-like taste. A good October buy at £4.35 from Hampstead Vintners, 11 West Heath Road, London NW3 and Lorne House Vintners, £47.40 per case.

Jane MacQuitty

"Babies need very little equipment", said a well-meaning but somewhat unhelpful midwife to me in my sixth month of pregnancy. But how much is very little? Usually too much for the bank account - but for those in the same predicament here is some of the basic equipment on offer. You may decide some is unnecessary and much, you may be relieved to hear, is not needed, all at once. Decisions will depend on the number of children you hope to have, the type of house you live in and where it is.

In general, the best you can afford from a reputable manufacturer and retailer. There is a British Standard for most items of baby equipment, although many are now under review. By law, prams, stands for carrycots, fireguards and dummies and, early next year, pushchairs, must all comply with the relevant standard. *Playing Safe with British Standards* is a colourful leaflet which lists the various standards applicable to baby equipment and gives advice on what to look for. It is available, price 50p, from the Education Section, British Standards Institution, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

Prams and pushchairs
If you live close to shops, rarely take car trips and are considering having a number of children, you may think a traditional pram worth the investment. Silver Cross prams - the Rolls Royce of baby carriages - cost from about £100 to £255. Availability can be a problem. The Babyshop at Fenwick, Brent Cross, John Lewis and Babyboots departments which sell Silver Cross quote a delivery time of about 8 to 12 weeks if your choice is not in stock.

For most people, something more transportable is required such as a carrycot on wheels. The carrycot itself can be strapped in the back of a car, while the wheels fold up for stowing away in the boot. The carrycot can also be used instead of a cot when the baby is very young.

Make sure the sides of the carrycot are firm and that it will accommodate a growing baby for a number of months. Check the height of the cot when it is assembled on the wheels - if you are tall, some models can be back-breakingly low both to push and to tend to the baby. Also check the weight of the carrycot and the transporter wheels - some can be heavy and cumbersome.

Mothercare do a good range of carrycots and transporter wheels which cost from £58.40 complete for a carrycot in navy cotton corduroy, to £86.94 complete for a smart continental style carrycot in grey cotton corduroy.

If you are interested in forward planning, some models can be converted into a pushchair. Although more expensive, they can work out cheaper than buying a pushchair or buggy-style folding pushchair at a later date (they can be unwieldy to put into a car, however). The Silver Cross Universale has a removable carrycot and the pushchair attachment can be fitted to face forward or backwards. Complete, it costs £439 from selected branches of Boots. Mothercare's three-in-one pram/pushchair/carrycot, a similar model, costs £37.50.

A pushchair - either rigid or folding - is the alternative for when your baby is able to sit up. Rigid pushchairs are sturdy and should survive several offspring but they are bulky and not usually transportable in a car. Folding pushchairs, buggies or strollers are light in weight, can be easily stowed in a car boot or hallway and come in various degrees of sophistication. A simple model such as Mothercare's Basic stroller costs £31.99 whereas the Cindico Li-Bak model, which has an adjustable seat, costs about £42.

The latest innovation in baby transportation is a lightweight, folding pushchair, suitable even for newborn babies. The baby can lie back or sit up either facing or with back to the mother. The MacLaren Dreamer costs around £60 complete with shopping tray and bumper bar.

The Universale pram by Silver Cross converts from baby carriage to carrycot and pushchair. Available in cotton cord fabric with chromum plated chassis from branches of Boots and John Lewis at around £138.

Cindico's circular walker costs £18.95 from Fenwick, Brent Cross.

Natural wood folding playpen 91cm square with interlocking corner angle by Bayve stock available at John Lewis branches for £41.

Polished hardwood gives a traditional look to this high chair. The padded PVC seat in a brown floral pattern can be wiped clean. Separates to a chair and sturdy desk when the child is older. Available from Babyboots departments within larger branches of Boots, £49.95.

And Mothercare's Everyway stroller, which can also be used with a carrycot, costs £104.99 complete.

Pushchairs are more open to the elements than prams so a "coverall" or hood and apron to protect the baby from rain is necessary. Depending on the model they can cost from about £4.25. In winter, a foot and body muff for warmth (from about £7.50) will be needed.

Cribs and cots

A new born baby will sleep happily anywhere - even in a large drawer - but he or she will eventually need a cot. For small babies, it is very tempting to buy one of the pretty swinging cribs whose gentle rocking movement is ideal for getting a fractious baby off to sleep. As they are expensive - from £35 at John Lewis - and last the baby only a few months, such a crib is only worth considering if you are hoping to have a reasonably large family. A Moses basket or carrycot for when the baby is very small, followed by a proper cot is an alternative. But even a Moses basket costs about £30 (a stand is another £10) and it is not as practical as a carrycot as the sides are not firm enough for safe car travel.

Look for a cot which has a height-adjustable mattress and a drop side - both help prevent an aching back.

Bouncing cradle from Mothercare adjusts through several positions from full recline to upright. With removable foam-padded PVC cushions and epoxy finished seat in primrose and grey, which can be wiped clean. £19.95 from Mothercare or by mail order (£1.95 p&p).

The MacLaren Dreamer weighs 11 1/2 lb and adjusts from upright to full recline. In patterned PVC fabric in burgundy, dark blue or tan. Around £50 from Selfridges and Babyboots.

Flamenco pine cot, £74.99 from Mothercare or by post (£2 p&p).

Dresser unit by Baby Relax with padded PVC changing top, four storage sections and towel rail - folds together to half its size. White with grey, brown or burgundy. £49 from John Lewis partnership stores.

Cots cost from about £45 and are usually made of wood. The Rose cot at £67, available in white, natural pine or walnut is the most popular choice at Fenwick's Babyshop in Brent Cross.

A cot bed is worth considering, especially if you are contemplating only one child. Mothercare do one which costs £90 and should last a child for about the first 10 years. A jolly continental version, which comes in bright yellow or white, is available at Fenwick's Babyshop for £139. Mothercare's Flamenco drop-side cot can be adjusted to three different heights and the new tubular design eliminates sharp edges.

Cot mattresses are bought separately. Mattresses can be made from foam - the least expensive are from about £8.50; inter-sprung from about £12.50 or the Jonelle rubberized hair mattress from John Lewis costs from £19.50 to £57. Boots have a special ventilated cot mattress (£19.95) which has air spaces to allow the baby to breathe even when lying face down, while the Visient safety mattress from John Lewis costs from £23 to £35.

Pillows should not be used by a baby under 12 months. When a pillow is needed, Mothercare do a washable safety pillow at £3.35.

chair could prove useful. Mothercare have three models at £26.99, £34.99 and £39.99. All three can be used as a dining table as well. High chairs should always be used with a separate safety harness.

A bath stand, which can also double as a carrycot stand, costs about £12. Alternatively, you can put the bath on a large PVC sheet on the floor with a changing mat close by.

Baby baths
At about six weeks to two months old, depending on your baby's size, he or she can be introduced to a baby bath. These cost from about £5.25.

A bath stand, which can also double as a carrycot stand, costs about £12. Alternatively, you can put the bath on a large PVC sheet on the floor with a changing mat close by.

Dresser units
These foldaway units usually contain a number of drawers and shelves for holding toiletries and clothes. Some contain a bath as well. They are fairly expensive though - the Babyboots Dresserette costs £52.25 and the Baby Relax de Luxe with bath costs about £53.

An alternative is the Marshmallow dresser available at John Lewis stores throughout the country. With a large flat top for nappy changing, it looks like a very deep chest of drawers and can be used as such long after the children have grown. It costs £155.

High chairs
Once your baby is able to sit up and starts on solid foods, feeding is much easier if he or she is seated in a high chair. The traditional wooden high chair is still available but most modern high chairs are multi-purpose. Some, such as the Cindico Super Seat, at about £40, can be used as a low chair by a baby who is only a few weeks old.

Three- and four-position high chairs, such as those from Mothercare, are useful from baby to toddler stage as they can be converted into a small chair and table or, as a high chair with the tray removed, they can be used at a dining table. The four position wooden version costs £39.50 and the three position chrome version £30.99. Boots have a high and low chair in one piece of furniture at £49.95.

If space is limited, a folding high

COLLECTING

Autumn coins

Exciting times are ahead for coin collectors this autumn as fresh material - and maybe new numismatists as well - come to the market. The international buyers and dealers have spent a sweltering summer week at the annual American Numismatic Association's convention in Detroit. Now, in England, there is a string of sales to look forward to, as well as this month's Coinex fair.

In England, the recession has seriously affected the coin market, leaving it searching for new collectors. Perhaps Europe's biggest problem is the lack of stability caused by having no major institutional numismatic collection actively buying coins on a regular basis. When important collections are offered for sale, the trade supports much of the capital that would normally be used for more mundane dealing is removed from the market.

Excitement in the salerooms



From Christie's sale of October 9, a superb gold medal of the Emperor Gallienus (253-268 AD). Struck to the value of 12 aenei, it shows Victory.

thousands of miles apart concentrate on a single series of coins: their own.

Like so much that is American, the country's numismatic association's convention is bigger by far than anything a mere English coin collector could imagine. Each month, the ANA attracts almost as many new members as make up its entire membership list of over 100,000. They descend in their thousands, while some 500 coin dealers spread out their wares in a vast room.

Photo ID cards, name badges and much razzmatazz hide the fact that, while the ANA is an educational organization, it is to wheel and deal that the majority of people flock to the show.

Now that bout of frenzied dealing is over, the switches to an autumn of numismatic delights in this country. At Glendinning's, the coin auctioneers attached to the Phillips group, regular sales

Autumn coins

started in early September, with a big sale in middle of this month. Spink Coin Auctions have important material from the United States timed to coincide with Coinex 1984, the English answer to the ANA Convention - a smaller show, but most would say less vulgar and far more enjoyable. In later sales, they will auction an Edward VIII sovereign, a coin few people realize ever existed, and some major classical and British coins from the collection of the Rev Arnold Mallinson.

At Christie's on Tuesday, there will be an outstanding collection of Roman gold coins - aurei of all the famous Emperors - and a small selection of other top quality classical coins. At the top end of the spectrum they will be selling a collection of the modern British bronze coinage first introduced in 1860.

Sotherby's will be selling more coins from the Virgil M. Brand Collection - the final portion of his coins from the ancient world. Brand was a Chicago brewer who, in the 1890s, turned his business sense to coin collecting. This will be the seventh sale of Brand material offered by Sotherby's, still something less than a third of the original collection.

Coinex, which takes place next week on Friday and Saturday, will make no pretence of being an educational forum. There are none of the comforts of the traditional dealer's shop, or, indeed, much time to mull over a possible purchase. But in six years, this brisk fair has become the most respected in Europe.

Excitement in the salerooms

Next week the Conservative Party Conference takes place in Brighton and as Mrs Thatcher surveys the scene from the Napoleon Suite of the Grand Hotel, she will no doubt remember the Emperor's remark that "an army marches on its stomach".

Of course the army, that marches on Brighton next week, resplendent in floral hats and pin-striped suits, has no battle to fight other than to win back the coveted "Claret Party" title currently held by the SDP. To this end, the traditional "rump" of the Conservative Party - the huntin', shootin' and fishin' set - will doubtless be called upon to give valiant service.

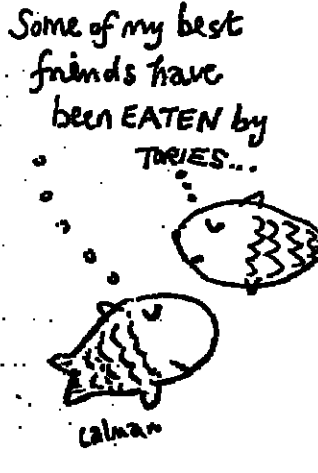
Two, particular Brighton arenas suggest themselves as suitable for this heavy brigade. Given the strong current of jingoism which runs through the Tories, the name alone of English's Oyster Bar will be sufficient to attract.

Set on the fringes of The Lanes, and boasting atmospheric red velvet upholstery, brass plaques, and a linen-topped oyster bar, English's has all the sleepy old world charm of the House of Lords. There is a comfortable sea-food restaurant on two floors offering such classics as Dover sole (cooked in 10 different ways) and fresh lobster. Those called to the bar can enjoy this menu, or just snack on half-a-dozen plump Chichester oysters (£6.95) or English's own renowned hot lobster paté.

This is billed as a starter, which is a bit like saying the John Gummer is a political

EATING OUT

Out to reclaim the claret crown



heavyweight, because the paté actually arrives in a huge slab, on croûte, and drenched in a thick lobster sauce flecked with parsley and red caviar. At £2.25 it is a cheap meal in itself, with the moisture of the sauce nicely offsetting the dry texture of the paté. English's has a good selection of wines, including a decent list of half-bottles for solo diners, with assorted ports and cheeses offered to close the meal.

There is also a strong seafood element at Fraser's and Russell's located to the north of the Brighton Centre in the reassuring-sounding Kensington Gardens. This is an up-and-coming thoroughfare, a pleasant pedestrian walkway packed with antique shops - note to chauffeurs, drop your passengers at the north end of the gardens for the restaurant.

Beyond the seafood platys, grilled rainbow trout (£4.75), and lobster thermidor, there is also a selection of game which will appeal to many a country squire. The menu features both

game soup and venison casserole (£6.95), though roast guinea fowl, in black cherry sauce (£6.90) is presumably a substitute for some of the grouse recently missed by Lord White-law.

The premises are hessian-covered, bistrot-like and candlelit, with the obligatory stag's head to remind the lords of their homeland. Two set lunches are offered at £5.50 and £6.50; otherwise meals cost about £30 for two.

Of course the modern Tory Party isn't just full of landed old buffers; there is a new breed of hard-nosed entrepreneur who would look on a grouse moor as a potential site for an office-block. These thrusting types would probably be more at home at Chula's Restaurant, just to the east of the conference centre, where a brisk hi-tech style prevails.

A ground-floor bar is done out in striking shades of battleship grey and Thatcher blue, with piercing spot-lights and modern jazz on the stereo compounding the contemporary feel. The basement restaurant follows similar lines, and includes the additional bizarre touch of a spotlight tableau featuring an exercise bicycle - perhaps Mr Tebbitt has already made his reservation?

The menu at Chula's is equally off-beat, with a good deal of Satchi & Satchi-speak - "unique", "exotic", "exciting" - prefixing a range of reliable pies (veal and mushroom, steak, kidney and Guinness, turkey and chestnut, £2.95), and less successful "specials", such as lamb chops which arrive in a thick, soured cream sauce with capers.

But it is an interesting place and the portions are exceedingly generous. One just wonders

what a smoked salmon cheese-cake, a seafood pie, and profiteroles with chocolate sauce will do to the Tory vision of a leaner, fitter Britain.

Finally, two quick tips - for those representatives who aren't too anti-Mitterrand, try L'Escargot, a friendly, family run bistrot (frog's legs, carré d'agneau, coquilles St Jacques, set lunches) which is pleasantly located between the JobCentre and Brighton Conservative Club. For traditional cream teas at £2.75 it has to be the sea-view terrace of The Grand Hotel. Retire afterwards to the hotel's new cocktail lounge for a Black Russian, or even an Iron Lady.

Stan Hey

English's Oyster Bar, 29-31 East Street (0273 27980), daily noon-2.20pm, Mon-Sat 6-10.20pm. Fraser's and Russell's, 11 Kensington Gardens (0273 608830), Tues-Sat 12.30pm-2pm and 6.30pm-11pm. Chula's Restaurant, 75 Middle Street (0273 24583), Mon-Sat 7.30pm-11.30pm; Sun 7.30pm-10.30pm. L'Escargot, 23 Old Steine (0273 605784), daily noon-3pm; Mon-Fri 7pm-10.30pm; Sat 7pm-11pm. The Grand Hotel, King's Road (0273 28301), daily 3pm-5.30pm (for tea).

CROFT PARTICULAR

The light, crisp, pale sherry from Croft.

YOU DON'T NEED A PARTICULAR TIME TO ENJOY CROFT PARTICULAR.

BRIDGE

Banana skins for the brilliant

Do the experts search for opportunities to display their brilliance, or do they wait until the right hand appears? Yes, that is a searching question. The polite answer is that some experts are keener to see their name in lights than others.

This intended brilliance by one of Britain's leading pairs misfired badly.

Teams, Gold Cup, East-West game, Dealer East.

W N E S
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094

The defence had no difficulty in cashing six spades and five hearts to inflict a 1,500 penalty. Even if one accepts South's contention that his three no trumps carried the unmistakable message that he was prepared to sacrifice in either minor suit, his singleton club makes it a dubious call. His four no trumps seems less ambiguous. But when the enemy guns opened fire, obviously someone should have given the order to bale out.

My next example occurred in the Caribbean Championships. It was described by Tony Sawyer, editor of the magazine *International Popular Bridge*. The victim was Steve Hamaoui, generally acknowledged to be Venezuela's leading player.

Teams, Love all, Dealer South.

W N E S
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094

Hamaoui (East) listened to his opponent's bid as follows:

W N E S
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094

West led the ♠2. Seeing all four hands, the contract is obviously doomed. But Hamaoui is a thinking player. He reasoned that to justify his bid of three no trumps, South must surely hold ♠Jxx or ♠Kxxx. No doubt declarer would have to rely on dummy's clubs. If South had

the singleton ♠K, the clubs would yield eight tricks, unless the defence could knock out dummy's ♠A before South could cash his ♠K. So Hamaoui switched to the ♠2 and declarer made 11 tricks. This thoughtful defence surely deserved a better fate.

My final hand comes from the final of the "Tournoi des Champions" at the Deauville Festival. A French team, undoubtedly the underdogs, faced the full might of Italy's international team. Refusing to be overawed, they defeated their illustrious rivals by 47 IMPs over 60 boards.

Teams, East-West game, Dealer North.

W N E S
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094

Gorazzo deliberated for some time before selecting his opening lead. He calculated that South would seek to establish dummy's spades by ruffing the third round. The only defence would be to attack dummy's entry at once. I am sure Faigenbaum must have winced when he saw Gorazzo's choice of the devilish ♣J.

As Gorazzo had foreseen, there was now no entry to establish the spades. But even if he was temporarily shell-shocked, Faigenbaum found a sparkling riposte to Gorazzo's thrust. He drew six rounds of trumps, and cashed the ♠K and the ♠A, leaving this four card ending.

W N E S
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094
AKJ1094

The ♠6 completed Gorazzo's chagrin. As José Le Dentu aptly observed in *Le Figaro*, "Belle passe d'armes en vérité".

Jeremy Flint

Judy Froshang on children and the law

Challenged and chastened by a sense of justice

Last week I caught the tail end of a programme in which a 15-year-old lad was being asked to explain why he and his peers thought they were second-class citizens, and what they thought could be done to improve their lot. The boy hesitated for a while, then blurted out that the worst thing about being his age was that adults treated him as a child (which he no longer felt he was) and did not respect him.

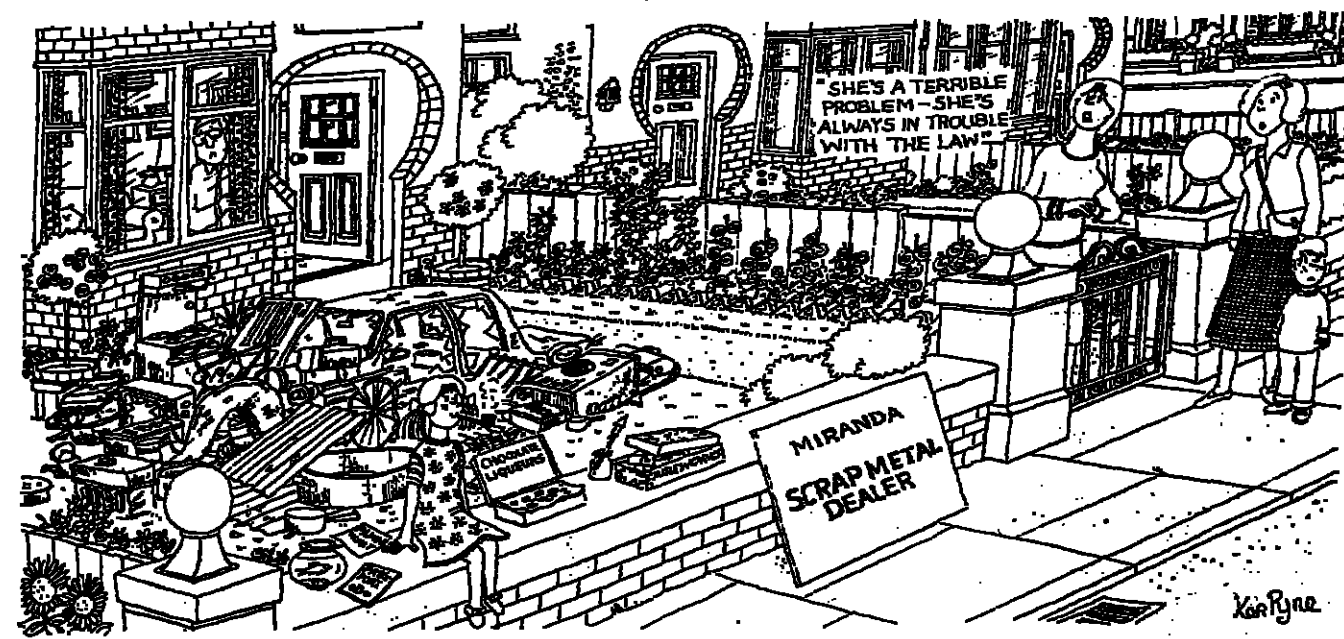
The interviewer asked him to define "respect"; he answered that it meant listening, treating kids of his age as equals and allowing them their "rights". The programme finished before he could elaborate on those "rights", but a few days later I chanced upon a publication which purports to explain them in some detail.

In the September issue of *Childright* - a bulletin of law and policy affecting young people in England and Wales - there is a four-page pull-out listing children's rights from birth to the age of 21. It makes an interesting, sometimes funny, occasionally chilling read.

And without even trying, it pinpoints some of the ludicrous anomalies in law. For example, at 14 you can pawn a article in a pawnshop (unless you live within the Metropolitan Police district, when you must be 16) but you may not buy fireworks until you are 16.

At 16 you may enter or live in a brothel, as you may from birth until you are four - the archaic reasoning being, presumably, that until then you will not understand what prostitution is about, but that over the age of four, you will. After poring over the pull-out for a while, I decided to ask a few of my friends and members of my family what they thought about the laws as they relate to them. The moment they saw the title, *Childright*, they perked up from a "do we have to" attitude and switched on a bright-eyed, wide awake, "this could be fun" one. My sample consisted of those I could rope in at short notice - four boys aged 5, 12, 13 and 15 and three girls aged 7, 10 and 14 respectively.

"Did you know you could drink alcohol at home now you're five?" I asked the youngest. "What's alcohol?" he asked. "Wine, stupid," said his seven-year-old sister. "When we stayed with my cousins in France we drank it all the time!" "You're far too young," said my 12-year-old. "You should be at least 12." I reminded him of a youthful incident when, aged two and a bit, and unnoticed by guests in the Green Room at Thames Television, including Mary Whitehouse, he had downed



two gins and tonic, a half of lager and a large Scotch.

A ghastly hangover and an acutely embarrassed mother were the inevitable consequences. "Ah, but I didn't know what alcohol was then, did I?" he said archly.

More argument followed. The 13-year-old, fresh from a history lesson on the Rake's Progress according to Hogarth, was appalled to learn that mothers once poured gin down their children to keep them quiet. The 14-year-old maintained that "learning how to drink when you're young means

you won't get drunk when you're old". "Don't you believe it," the 15-year-old sage countered. "I had an appalling hangover after I'd finished my mocks."

To avoid discussing the merits of the grape for hours, we bustled on to those "rights" which they did know about or found quite reasonable, such as opening a National Savings account (when you're seven), getting a part-time job (when you're 13), getting your own passport (at 16, but only with the written consent of at least one parent). They were de-

lighted to discover that they could, in theory, borrow money from an official source but were not legally bound to repay it under the age of 18 - but chastened when they realized that only parents or accommodated adults were likely to go along with a loan of any size.

Then they argued at length about the age at which you can buy a pet (12). After a few emotional outbursts, they decided that goldfish were fine for the under-10s, but for anything requiring tender loving care, the parent had to be consulted, cajoled and persuaded to take

on some of the responsibilities. There was a lot of giggling about the laws which say that you must be 16 to buy liqueur chocolates or sell scrap metal. And shrieks of disbelief that a uniformed police officer or park attendant, catching you smoking, could confiscate your tobacco and cigarette papers "but not your pipe or pouch".

I then decided to take them through some of the more serious laws affecting their rights, the two youngest having left the room to watch television. They were, logically, irritated

by a law which allows a 16-year-old boy to join the armed forces, but requires a girl to be 17; - and they all thought that "except in a Second World War situation, 16 is far too young to be learning to fight". They were also appalled that they could legitimately possess a shotgun, air weapon or ammunition at 14 - even if they were supervised. But nothing matched their hostility on learning that at 10, if detained by the police, they could in certain circumstances be strip-searched. I watched them closely and without exception they thought such examinations could be immensely disturbing and distressing to any child.

I don't find sex discussions with children embarrassing, but I was talking to a variety of age groups and hesitated for a minute before reading them the law which says that "a boy could be convicted of rape, assault with intent to commit rape and unlawful sex with a girl under 16". They thought the law reasonable until I read out the last sentence: "Under 14, he is not considered physically capable."

The peals of laughter were such that I pursued the matter. And discovered that - bravo! notwithstanding - at least some of today's children know more about the facts of life - sometimes from personal experience - than I, imagining myself liberal, ever dreamed. Their talk had nothing to do with doctors and nurses; it was about anatomical functions and the pleasures they can bring.

I would like to say I felt heartened; in fact I felt sad and pretty old. Was there, I wondered, any limit to youth's achievements, or would primary school teachers soon be asking our permission to show graphic films about sex, not scientific schoolchildren?

All in all, however, I was delighted to find that I know at least seven children with enquiring minds, a sense of justice and a refreshing ability to tell the truth. The 15-year-old looked at me after the group discussion had ended and asked if there was a beer in the fridge. "Help yourself," I said. "You seem to know what you're doing." "Not really," he replied, "but I'm trying to find out..." "You know, the trouble with that *Childright* thing is that it will only reach kids like me and their parents. The ones who may really need it - who are in care, or Borstal, or just poor - will never see it."

Childright, is published 10 times a year by the Children's Legal Centre (a registered charity), 20 Compton Terrace, London N1 (259 8251). Annual subscription £18.50.

Outings

HORSE OF THE YEAR SHOW: There should still be some tickets left for this afternoon's performance, which includes the Taylor Woodrow Homes Pro-am, Hermes Concours d'Elegance, Schroeder Life Hackney Pony of the Year, Keith Loxford Cob of the Year, Pony Club games for the Prince Philip Cup and several other events.

Wembley Arena, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex (W8 1234). Today, 2pm. Tickets from £5-25.

GOOSE FAIR: One of the oldest fairs in the country, dating back to medieval times. This 690th version has 54 adult rides, 44 junior rides, 250 games stalls and 300 selling stalls with wares ranging from hot dogs and Grantham Biscuits to Nottingham Lace.

Goose Fair site, Forest Recreation Ground, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham. Today, 10am-midnight. Admission free.

THINGS THAT GO BUMP IN THE NIGHT: A comic play for 5-9 year olds which has had excellent reviews in the past and has toured in Europe and Britain. The action centres on two children, a newly met friend and what happens when they swap toys.

Uniform Theatre for Children, Great Newport Street, London WC2E (836 3334). Today and tomorrow, 2.30pm and weekends following at the same time until Nov 4. Tickets £2.40-£2.40 plus 10p for non-members of the Unicorn Club.

THE LITTLE HARE: An exhibition of ceramic sculpture and panels depicting the Finnish legend of the little hare, part of the Bristol Festival for Children. Designed by Heija Luikko-Sundstrom in three dimensions, all the exhibits can be felt and touched. The show has braille captions and a taped narrative.

The Circle Bar, Bristol Hippodrome, Bristol (0272 213362). Until Oct 28, Mon-Sat 10am-5pm. Free.

HANS THE BELLINGER: Welcome return of the Little Angel's Resident Company with a delightful tale of the bellinger's battle with evil creatures before he ultimately wins the innkeeper's daughter as his bride. Written by Johan Fabricius, settings and costumes derived from Breugel's paintings.

The Little Angel Marionette Theatre, 14 Dagmar Passage, Cross Street, London N1 (226 1787). Today, tomorrow and every Sat and Sun until Oct 28 at 3pm. Adult £2.50, child £1.50.



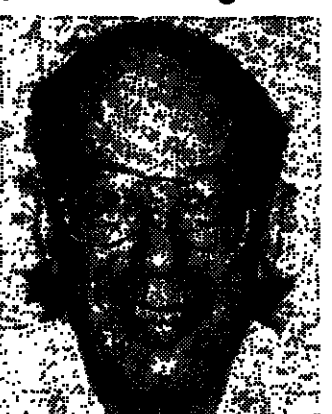
Fangio fandangle: The great racing driver in a BRM in 1952

CHESS

Not mad, merely marvellous

Among the flood of new books on chess which threatens to crowd me out of house and home there comes every now and again a book that is a delight to read, and David Spantier's *Total Chess* (Secker and Warburg, £9.95) is one of them.

The author, a self-confessed weak player, has an absorbing passion for the game which he knows how to convey to the reader with the utmost eloquence and conviction. He is at his best when dealing with such entrancing subjects as the tragedy of Bobby Fischer's departure from the chess world, and the tragic-comedy of the constant defections that have enriched the chess of other countries, in particular the United States and Israel. He is at his weakest when conveying the opinions and pronounce-



Intensely interesting book: David Spantier

ments of psychologists on the game; but in my experience, whenever a psychologist talks about chess he displays a painful misunderstanding of the

game and its effects on the human mind.

In particular, the notion that in order to become a great player you have to be more than a little mad is unsound and not justified by the facts. True, great powers of imagination and a fierce dedication to the game are necessary and these may appear as signs of eccentricity to the casual observer. But in fact just the contrary is the case. In order to excel at chess your mind has to be evenly balanced and, as a close observer at many world championship matches, both team and individual, I have often marvelled at the immense powers of self-discipline the champions have displayed. Inevitably one is drawn to the conclusion that madness is in the eye of the beholder.

Still, I must not harp on this. The book is intensely interesting and the title is fully justified. Spantier is particularly good on Kasparov and his enthusiasm for that great player gives me the excuse for quoting another of his games.

White: V. Korchnoi, Black: G. Kasparov, Lucerne Olympiad, 1982. Q P. Benoni Def.

1 P-Q4 P-N3 2 P-Q4 P-N3 3 P-Q4 P-N3 4 P-Q4 P-N3 5 P-Q4 P-N3 6 P-Q4 P-N3 7 P-Q4 P-N3 8 P-Q4 P-N3 9 P-Q4 P-N3 10 P-Q4 P-N3 11 P-Q4 P-N3 12 P-Q4 P-N3 13 P-Q4 P-N3 14 P-Q4 P-N3 15 P-Q4 P-N3 16 P-Q4 P-N3 17 P-Q4 P-N3 18 P-Q4 P-N3 19 P-Q4 P-N3 20 P-Q4 P-N3 21 P-Q4 P-N3 22 P-Q4 P-N3 23 P-Q4 P-N3 24 P-Q4 P-N3 25 P-Q4 P-N3 26 P-Q4 P-N3 27 P-Q4 P-N3 28 P-Q4 P-N3 29 P-Q4 P-N3 30 P-Q4 P-N3 31 P-Q4 P-N3 32 P-Q4 P-N3

A mistake: correct was 23 Q-N2.

12 K-N2 Q-N5, while if 24 KR-QN1 N-B6 ch

Although I had not a clue which kart was which, I soon got pulled into the excitement of the race. A bunch of karts swooped positions so close I thought they must hit each other, and one tucked in the slipstream of another, suddenly overtaking in three quick movements - moving sideways, passing and slipping in front.

The enthusiasm which the sport engenders is infectious - and it will be much in evidence at Snetterton again this weekend during the finals of the Bridgestone Kart and Superkart 100cc national championships.

Speed and simplicity are combined in a sport which is now well established.

Mary Wilson finds the key to the big success of karting

Karting has come a long way since I was a child. I can remember hurtling around bumpy fields in a roughly constructed bone-shaker made from anything that came to hand. It was not much more than four wheels on a frame, driven by an old motor-mower engine.

So I was amazed by the sophistication of the karts when I went to the British finals at Snetterton, Norfolk, last month. They were short and stubby on fat little wheels, with the engine one side of the racing-style bucket seat, the petrol tank the other. Some had single-cylinder air-cooled engines, others were water-cooled twin-cylinder with small radiators at the back. The grander models had full bodywork, with names and numbers emblazoned all over. To a novice, it looked just like a Lilliputian Formula 1 race meeting.

There was a hive of activity. In the pits, karts were sitting on stands at work height having their plugs changed and being checked over. The smell of burning oil permeated the fresh country air, and every minute or two conversation was drowned as 60 karts screamed by.

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There are 10 classes in kart racing from the smallest 100cc karts which have no gears, through the most popular 125cc class with seven gears, to the



Speed merchant: British champion Martin Hines in the pits and (below) in action

top of the range - the twin-cylinder Superkarts.

These were developed in 1970, and have not only powered the sport into faster realms, but have also given it a more glamorous and public appeal. They will do 140mph down the straight, quite a speed when you are only an inch from the ground.

Martin Hines, the current British champion, explained the sport's rising popularity. "For the driver there is nothing like it in motor racing. I have driven all types of cars, and never get the buzz I do when karting."

Where else can you race four cars round a bend so close you are almost touching, or cross the finishing line with two others alongside so there has to be a photo-finish?

"It is the best grounding anyone could have for any sort of motor sport. Prize money is small, and you do not get the hassles of 'big' racing where drivers compete one year and not the next, because no one will put up enough sponsorship. People still race for the joy of driving karts and for the pleasure of winning."

Another important advantage

is that karting is affordable. You can race a Superkart for around £3,000 a year, after buying the equipment. The 100cc drivers can do it for under £1,000.

Children can start kart racing at 10, with two junior classes to join. What better way for them to learn the skills of driving, while introducing them to competitive racing. There is a Schools Karting Association which encourages pupils to build their own karts, learn about engines and hold their own meetings.

Many Formula 1 drivers such as Emerson Fittipaldi, Nelson Piquet and Derek Warwick began with karting, but with the advent of Superkarts the drift to motor racing has been halted. Superkarting has the advantage of being remarkably safe considering the speeds achieved.

The 100cc karts can reach speeds of 100 mph and race on special circuits which are short and twisty, so as to test their admirable cornering ability. The gearbox classes use the longer, straighter motor-racing circuits of Silverstone and Mallory Park.

Karting was invented by Art Ingels, an American, in 1956. It is ironic that 23 years later Martin Hines (who originally was and still is one of the moving forces behind Superkarting) was invited to Daytona, Florida, to advise Americans on how to establish kart racing nationally.

Karting's ruling body is the RAC Motor Sports Association, 31 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QH (01-235 8801). You need a licence to race, which you get from the RAC, and with this you receive the rules and regulations, addresses of clubs (there are 65) and a racing calendar.

A novice licence costs £5; it is valid for short circuit meetings only. For four meetings you race from the back of the grid and after each race your licence is signed if you have driven carefully and correctly. You are then eligible for an international short circuit and novice long circuit combined licence (£25).

There are stringent restrictions in each class limiting the type and price of engine, chassis and wheels. New equipment for juniors starts at around £250 (£300 second-hand). In the gear-box classes it costs between £1,600 and £2,800, including full bodywork which is normally used on long circuits.

Entry fees are around £20 for long circuits, £10 for short circuits. For further information write to the RAC, or Zip Karts, Pinder Road, Hoddeston, Hertfordshire (SG9 4BS71) who also publish the magazine *Kart & Superkart*.

OUT AND ABOUT

Course and kart - essentials for a Lilliputian race



Speed merchant: British champion Martin Hines in the pits and (below) in action

top of the range - the twin-cylinder Superkarts.

These were developed in 1970, and have not only powered the sport into faster realms, but have also given it a more glamorous and public appeal. They will do 140mph down the straight, quite a speed when you are only an inch from the ground.

Martin Hines, the current British champion, explained the sport's rising popularity. "For the driver there is nothing like it in motor racing. I have driven all types of cars, and never get the buzz I do when karting."

Where else can you race four cars round a bend so close you are almost touching, or cross the finishing line with two others alongside so there has to be a photo-finish?

"It is the best grounding anyone could have for any sort of motor sport. Prize money is small, and you do not get the hassles of 'big' racing where drivers compete one year and not the next, because no one will put up enough sponsorship. People still race for the joy of driving karts and for the pleasure of winning."

Another important advantage

is that karting is affordable. You can race a Superkart for around £3,000 a year, after buying the equipment. The 100cc drivers can do it for under £1,000.

Children can start kart racing at 10, with two junior classes to join. What better way for them to learn the skills of driving, while introducing them to competitive racing. There is a Schools Karting Association which encourages pupils to build their own karts, learn about engines and hold their own meetings.

Many Formula 1 drivers such as Emerson Fittipaldi, Nelson Piquet and Derek Warwick began with karting, but with the advent of Superkarts the drift to motor racing has been halted. Superkarting has the advantage of being remarkably safe considering the speeds achieved.

The 100cc karts can reach speeds of 100 mph and race on special circuits which are short and twisty, so as to test their admirable cornering ability. The gearbox classes use the longer, straighter motor-racing circuits of Silverstone and Mallory Park.

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Rock & jazz records of the month

REVIEW

The crooner has such dignity but the chameleon disappoints

Frank Sinatra Sings For Only The Lonely (Capitol ED 26-138-1)
Modern Jazz Quartet Echoes (Pablo Digital D2312-142)

"The songs I know, only the lonely know/Each melody recalls a love that used to be... Sammy Cahn's sombre epigraph stands at the head of the record that renders futile the word of last month's cheap-shot arguments about whether the chap with the tight toupee and the loose connexions should be allowed still to croon about the moon and June.

This collection of 12 songs, recorded in 1958, arranged and conducted by Nelson Riddle, and now remastered by a digital process that enriches the glow of voice and orchestration alike, represents nothing less than the textbook of torch song, the last word on the American ballad, an absolute pinnacle of popular music.

Those familiar only with the ring-a-ding-ding of Sinatra, the swinging lover for ever issuing fingers-snapping invitations to come fly with him, will scarcely recognize the dedicated artist on view here. From the sensational *commedia dell'arte* cover painting - the singer as Harlequin - to the final moment of "One For My Baby", when even the pianist has left the saloon, this work is cut from a single piece of the finest cloth: the first "concept album", perhaps, and certainly a master class in the task of pursuing and embellishing a theme over the course of 40 minutes or so.

That theme is loss and loneliness, yet Riddle and Sinatra resolutely maintain the most dignified of postures. Sombre yet stoic, discreet but moody without being maudlin, this is a far more likeable Sinatra - admirable, even - than the fellow who does it his way. Neither thick-skinned nor over-sensitive, the protagonist of *For Only The Lonely* seems to have life pretty well in proportion, which is largely to the credit of the writers of a series of marvellous lyrics. Faced with the wisdom - of Johnny Burke's lyric to "What's New", even the wisest might be forced to forget self-image for a moment and concentrate on the real job.

"What's New", with its butterscotch trombone obbligato and wrenching punch-line, is a highlight here. So are "Angel Eyes", where Sinatra begins with the chorus - "Drink up, all you lucky people" - instead of the verse, achieving a most dramatic effect: "It's A Lonesome Old Town", its first line prefaced by a stark solo bass-clarinett and "Spring is Here", with several examples of wonderfully imaginative phrasing.

Above all, though, there is Gordon Jenkins's remarkable "Goodbye", which single-handedly settled the matter over whether popular song can aspire to the condition of art half a dozen years before George Martin added a string quartet to Paul McCartney's "Yesterday". The most powerful three minutes of Sinatra's entire career, its positioning at the end of the first side of the album represents one of only two occasions on which the album lapses from perfection: one of those rare pieces so compelling that they can be followed onto the turntable only by themselves, it should have been made the finale to the album as a whole.

The other flaw? Perhaps I was unlucky in that I first heard "Blues in the Night" performed by Sammy Davis Jr, but it has always seemed to me - for all its authorship by Harold Arlen and Johnny Mercer - essentially bogus. I would happily replace it with, say, "I Can Get Along Without You Very Well" from *In The Wee Small Hours*, also just remastered and reissued (CAPS 1008) as part of the same valuable programme.

If the combined efforts of Sinatra and Riddle make the 1950s sound like an altogether more civilized place, then the reappearance of the Modern Jazz Quartet offers a potent whiff of nostalgia blended with a profound aesthetic reward in similar proportions.

After 22 years of unbroken activity, with only one change of personnel (and that in the very earliest days), the MJQ took most of the 1970s off. Until recently, there was no sign of a reunion: happily, however, the blandishments of a Japanese promoter proved too seductive, and the musicians found themselves enjoying the experience so much that what was initially conceived as a temporary arrangement has now become once again a full-time proposition.

The first studio recording in their new incarnation, *Echoes* shows all the parts in perfect working order, performing with pristine freshness a repertoire entirely true to the idiom the



Art and craft: Frank Sinatra, pictured at his peak in 1958, and David Bowie



A new David Bowie album is guaranteed to bring out the worst in pop critics. Bowie is one of those artists whose work encourages polarized opinion. To his detractors - jealous, no doubt, of an ability to combine arcane metaphors with commercial success - Bowie is an Aunt Sally who must be knocked down fast: from his admirers he elicits gushing sycophancy.

The "real" David Bowie drifts somewhere between the characters evoked in the *Hunky Dory* song "The Bewlay Brothers": he is "chameleon, comedian, Corinthian and caricature". Unless one understands Bowie's somewhat strange sense of humour, it's easy to underestimate his craft. *Tonight* proves no exception.

His records tend to conform to type and triology. The *Ziggy* period was one, his difficult records with Brian Eno another, and now, after *Scary Monsters* and *Let's Dance*, comes *Tonight*, the third of his recent "up mood" rock albums.

At least, the veneer seems optimistic enough, though digging deeper, its lyrical content indicates that the man with one blue and one green iris is as worried as the next guy.

The album's opener, "Loving The Alien", bears this out. Loosely it's a play between one of Bowie's favourite buzzwords and the fate of the rootless tribes of Israel. The Middle East conflict isn't viewed in black and white, but is painted in warped musical colours. A brave start.

"Don't Look Down", hit-crio heard on Iggy Pop's *New Values* album, is one of five collaborations with Bowie's old running partner. At first hearing, it suggests an horrific piece of ersatz reggae. But superficial judgements tend to rebound on the one. The more I play it, the more it sounds like cunning rock *haute cuisine*, a tribute to Bob Marley dressed in the guise of a Steely Dan song.

Of the other Bowie/Pop numbers, "Neighbourhood Threat" and "Dancing With The Big Boy" are the best. Their New York street toughness proves that Bowie is still capable of moving dance, heavily modulated and bold statement.

For the rest, the suite track would be better in a different context, with, say, Jim Morrison singing it, while "Tumble

David Bowie Tonight (EMI EL 24 0277 1)
Aztec Camera Knife (WEA 240 483 1)
Johnny Adams From The Heart (Demon Records Fren 26)
Neville Brothers Neville-Ization (Black Top BT 1031)

and Twirl" is a stinker - Bowie at his most banal, his lyrics are a tedious self-indulgence, presenting a rich man's perspective of decadence in Third World Borneo. Musically, it flatters to deceive, being an ill-judged cross between the Stones, Spandau Ballet and Crosby, Stills, Nash & Young.

Despite its high points, *Tonight* is disappointing overall, perhaps because Bowie's choice of covers gives it a disjointed structure. His version of Brian Wilson and Tony Asher's "God Only Knows" (from *Pet Sounds*) is an idiosyncrasy that doesn't work. Bowie croons the vocal where once the Beach Boys harmonized so exquisitely, the net result is an arrangement reminiscent of his own "Kooks".

Whatever one's feelings towards Bowie, his influence on songwriters of the past 10 years is undeniable. Roddy Frame, teenage brains behind the Scottish band Aztec Camera, may not seem to be a suitable case for the Bowie treatment. He is more often compared with British country troubadours like Elvis Costello, but the stamp is there in the elongated puns and images that occur throughout his second album, *Knife*, particularly in the ambitious title track and the painful rambling of "The Back Door To Heaven".

The better moments are excellent. "Still On Fire" recombines with the energy of Frame's earlier work while the purer country phrasing of "Backwards And Forwards" or the folksy Beatlesque strumming of "The Birth Of The True Story" are pretty and decorative.

The album builds up to "Knife" itself, but the last cut is not the deepest. The "meaningful" semi-progressive bridge, featuring the dreaded fretless bass, sounds like Pink Floyd on an off day. Fortunately, Roddy Frame is gifted enough to whet the appetite again after *Knife*'s blunt edge.

The most soulful records of

the month come from New Orleans, so often America's forgotten city when the accolades for guts and passion are awarded. Louisiana music is just as potent as anything to emanate from the more fashionable cities.

Johnny Adams's *From The Heart* illustrates the New Orleans brand of blues. The album is full of savoury delicacies and swampy snap all sung by Adams in the relaxed style that earned him the nickname "The Tan Canary". It features Adams alongside luminaries like Vivian "Red" Tyler on tenor and guitarist Walter "Wolfgang" Washington. The results, in such pearls as Percy Mayfield's "We Don't See Eye To Eye" or Mae Rebennack's "Teach Me To Forget", make this the best album of its kind since Albert King's *Va Blues*.

The Neville Brothers' *Neville-Ization* is simply sublime; the most exciting record I've heard all year. The Nevilles are a New Orleans institution. Art and Cyril Neville were founder members of the Meters, while brother Aaron carved out a career as a solo soul singer.

The cover depicts the Nevilles clashing the cane of Big Chief Jolly, the late George Landry whose band The Wild Telephopians, influenced Mardi Gras for an age. The plastic gues, even further to cementing a fine tradition.

The sound of the Nevilles now, as with the Meters before, is powerful. You don't have to know about second-line strut to sway to their version of "Fever" or to swoon to their cover of Bobby Womack's "Woman's Gotta Have It".

Then again, they can bring a magical simplicity to the protest of "Fear, Hate, Envy, Jealousy", then change gear for a bawling interpretation of Duke Ellington's "Caravan". Balancing the covers, Aaron sings his theme song "Tell It Like It Is" and makes it seem brand new, while the Meters' own "Africa" brings the disc to a close on a note of sheer joy.

It is almost impossible to believe that this is all recorded live at Tipitina's, so vibrant are the tones and textures. *Neville-Ization* represents pure soul without gimmicks. New Orleans music of this quality can't be beaten.

GALLERIES

THE WEEK

Homely touches in the Brontë drama

There have been passionate storms of late on the Yorkshire moors, all about whether the National Portrait Gallery should lead the sole surviving group portrait of the Brontë sisters to Haworth. The Brontë Society put in a request, whereby the gallery refused on grounds of its popularity in London and the fact that it was unfit for travel.

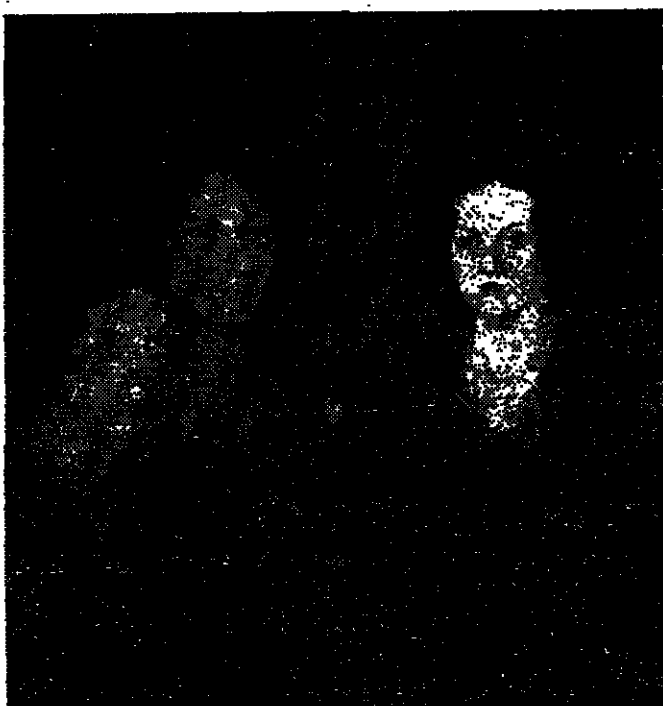
Today, the clouds have cleared and the painting is at Haworth for the first time in more than 100 years. "It is not really going home", says Susan Foister, a curator at the NPG. "It's part of a touring exhibition going to three different places." It can be seen from today until November 5 in the exhibition room at the parsonage, and subsequently at Bradford and Sheffield.

Even before this tug-of-love episode, the portrait had a fascinating history. Painted by Bramwell, the only brother of Charlotte, Emily and Anne in about 1834, it was taken by Charlotte's husband, Mr A. B. Nicholls, to Ireland after his father-in-law's death in 1861.

There, as the story goes, he folded it up, pushed it on top of a wardrobe and forgot about it. His second wife found it there after his death in 1906 and sold it to the NPG.

Today, although dramatically succeeding in capturing the intense personalities of the sisters, the painting's appearance is more archaeological than artistic. Its matt surface resembles a fresco; Mr Nicholls's folds give the effect of an ancient manuscript. On close inspection it looks as though small fragments of paint, particularly on the folds, might easily chip off. But now the NPG's restorers say it is in an "exceptionally strong" condition, adding that it has been well retained earlier this century, as long as it remains protected by glass, they say, it is fit for travel.

Nobody has ever claimed that the painting has great artistic merit, although Ms Foister says there are traces of fine under-drawing beneath. When asked whether she had portraits of her family, Charlotte said no, possibly because she did not title. When the NPG took an infra-red photograph of it in 1957, they discovered that Bramwell had included a self-portrait between Emily and Charlotte, but that he had painted it out.



All in the family: Bramwell Brontë's portrait of his three sisters. He painted himself out of the picture

Bramwell was the black sheep of the family, adored but falling in most things he undertook. One project was to train as a painter, and it is thought this work dates to that time. Soon, however, he gave it up. In 1845 he brought scandal to the family through his affair with his employer's wife, three years later he died, whereupon Emily, sickened at his funeral, shortly to die herself, followed soon after by Anne. Apparently Bramwell had always drawn himself in caricature. Perhaps he painted himself out in this instance due to self-loathing.

As part of the exhibition package the NPG is providing a recent infra-red photograph which shows Bramwell's shadowy presence all the more dramatically, and photographs of portraits of Charlotte's contemporaries in London. Also on show is a fragment of another Bramwell work showing Emily in profile, and a photograph presumed to be of Charlotte, found recently in their archive. Finally there is the well-known society portrait drawing of Charlotte by George Richmond, executed in 1850 when she was the sole surviving sibling, famous, but soon to die herself. It may be more competent than Bramwell's but it has none of the presence.

Sarah Jane Checkland can be seen at the Brontë Portraits, at the Brontë Parsonage, Haworth, West Yorks, from today until Nov 5, 11am-5.30pm daily. Then at the Charlotte Hall, Bradford, Nov 10-Jan 8, 1985, and at Graves Art Gallery, Sheffield, Jan 15-Feb 23.

Selected

DÜRER IN DUBLIN
Goethe Institute, Exhibition Road, London SW7 (S81 3344). Until Oct 28, Mon-Fri noon-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

Touring exhibition of 95 fine Dürer woodcuts and engravings from the collection which the copper magnate Sir Alfred Chester Beatty gave to the Irish nation in 1950. Dürer devoted more attention to printmaking than painting because it could spread his Christian message more widely. Most astonishing is the minute detail of the engravings, for example in his "Adam and Eve" of 1504. His imagination is also very much in evidence, as seen in his selection of tragicomic monsters in the "Whore of Babylon".

WYNNDHAM LEWIS: THE TWENTIES
Anthony D'Ottavio Gallery, 2 and 23 Dering Street, New Bond Street, London W1 (S29 1578). Until Oct 12, Mon-Fri 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-1pm.

The second stage in D'Ottavio's tribute to Wynndham Lewis dwells on the 1920s when he was still hard at work although no longer leader of the Vorticists. A striking portrait of Edith Sitwell, on loan from the Tate, provides the focal point: it is extended until the end of the month because of popular demand.

scenes, such as "Boxing at Juan-Las-Pins".

HENRI MATISSE: SCULPTURE AND DRAWINGS
Hayward Gallery, South Bank, London SE1 (S28 3144). Until Dec 3, Mon-Wed 10am-6pm, Thurs-Sat 10am-6pm, Sun noon-6pm.

A show that concentrates on all the effort behind the apparently effortless masterpieces, representing work from every stage in Matisse's career.

WILLIAM MORRIS AND THE MIDDLE AGES
Whitehead Art Gallery, University of Manchester, Whitworth Park (061 273 4885). Until Dec 8, Mon-Sat 10am-6pm, Thurs 10am-6pm.

Show to mark the 150th anniversary of Morris's birth, with loans from all over the British Isles. Illustrates the period of Victorian Gothic revival with works by Pugin, Rossetti and Burges and a number of room sets bringing together furniture, textiles and paintings made for Morris's Red House.



Faces of the fifties: The actress Siobhan McKenna and Gerald Hamilton, the model for Mr Norris in Christopher Isherwood's *Mr Norris Changes Trains*. They are included in the exhibition of John Deakin's pictures at the Victoria and Albert Museum

Photography

JOHN DEAKIN: THE SALVAGE OF A PHOTOGRAPHER
Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London SW7 (S89 8571). Until Jan 20, Mon-Thurs 10am-5.30pm, Sat 10am-5.30pm, Sun 2.30-5.30pm.

To Edwin Smith's beauty can reside in the marvellous truth, such as nettes pushing through the slats of a neglected seat at Rousham. Smith considered himself an architect, painter and draughtsman rather than a photographer (in fact he never admitted to being a professional photographer until the year of his death) and he achieved a remarkable standard. Many of the photographs on show are well known from his books, others have been brewed from the 60,000 negatives due to come to the museum from Smith's widow, Olive Cook. A book has also been published by Thames and Hudson, price £18.

DAVID BAILEY: NUDES 1961-1984
Olympus Gallery, 24 Princes Street, London W1 (491 7591). Opens Tues, until Nov 9, Mon-Fri 11am-6.30pm.

I confess to being perplexed by Bailey's recent nudes. They have a certain innovation and style but ultimately deal harshly with women, binding and masking them, impersonalizing and desexing them. I am not sure they offer a critique of traditional attitudes towards women or merely exploit those very same attitudes, couched as they are in the language of aggression.

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Koudelka is a solitary figure who is difficult to pin down, living as he does a nomadic existence in Europe, following gypsy festivals and religious events. His best known pictures are of these events but also on show here are more personal works, still lifes and landscapes. Not to be missed.

EDWIN SMITH 1935-1971
Henry Cole Wing, Victoria and

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will be a bleak year for illford if this is all they can come up with, as it does not come anywhere near the quality of their previous calendars by photographers such as Bill Brandt and Arnold Newman.

CORNEL LUCAS RETROSPECTIVE
Stills Gallery, 105 High Street, Edinburgh (031 557 1140). Until Oct 20, Tues-Sat 10.30am-5pm.

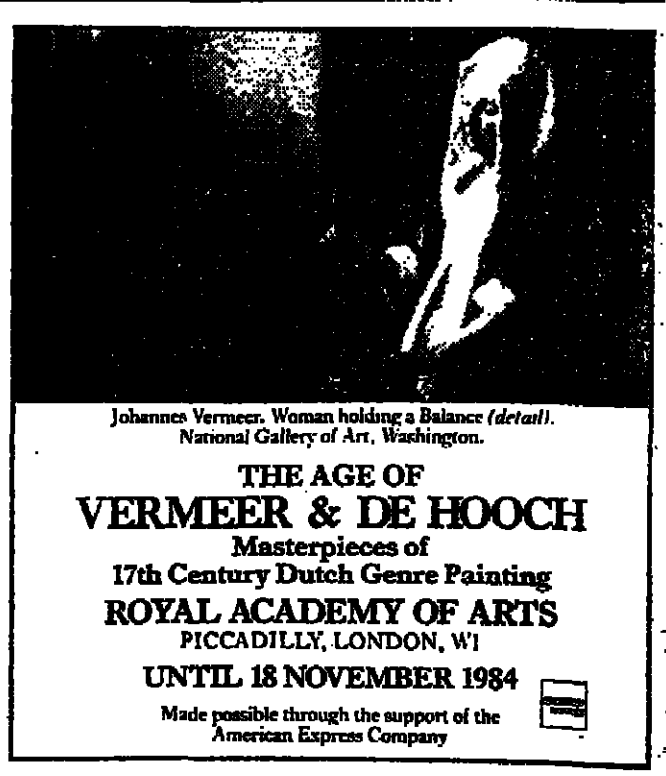
Eighty-eight wonderful portraits of filmstars such as Brigitte Bardot, Marlene Dietrich and Gregory Peck by Cornel Lucas, who worked at Pinewood Studios for 10 years from 1946, a period he describes

as the golden age of cinema. Glamorous and fascinating images.

EASTINGTON: A DURHAM MINING VILLAGE
Side Gallery, 9 Side, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (0632 322288). Until Oct 21, Tues-Fri 11am-6pm, Sat-Sun 11am-5pm.

A portrait of the life of a mining village by photographer Bruce Rae whose work, while it could not be described as exceptional, has some interesting qualities.

Michael Young



Johannes Vermeer. Woman holding a Balance (detail). National Gallery of Art, Washington.

THE AGE OF VERMEER & DE HOOCH
Masterpieces of 17th Century Dutch Genre Painting
ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS
PICCADILLY, LONDON, W1
UNTIL 18 NOVEMBER 1984

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THE WEEK

Sport

ROPEAN GRAND PRIX: Eight years ago a spectacular crash on a Nurburgring motor racing circuit in West Germany left the driver, Niki Lauda, close to death. But he survived to make an astonishing comeback and tomorrow he returns to the Nurburgring on the verge of his third world championship. The race covered on *Sunday Grandstand*, 3C1, from 2.30, with highlights on 3C2, 9.35-10.10pm.

10K DE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE: Les have won the famous French race for the last five years. It is Lester Piggott's favourite to seek the sequence on the colt *Ennoble*. If he does, it will be his fifth win in the event. The main challenge could come from the French-trained Northern Trick, ridden by the American, Cashmussen. The race starts tomorrow at 4.20pm and there is a coverage on BBC1.

ATCH OF THE DAY LIVE: There could be a treat for football fans on Fri when the league fixture between Tottenham Hotspur and Liverpool is televised on White Hart Lane. These two clubs have made a fine start to the season and should thoroughly test Liverpool side struggling to find its best form. BBC1, 7.05-8pm.

Auctions

ROYAL BEVERAGES: A Meissen office and chocolate service which belonged to the late King Umberto of Italy comes up for sale on Jes. The king had a passion for historical souvenirs of his family. The service dates from 1775 and according to family tradition as a present from King Antonio of Ardenia. The sale of continental armchairs has many other rare objects. 35 New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8080). Viewing



Bags of brass and buttons: Tuba players promenade outside the Albert Hall and Pearly Kings and Queens bear harvest gifts at St Martin-in-the Fields (see Other events)



Other events

BEST OF BRASS: More than 2000 amateur brass band players are taking part in the National Brass Band Championships of Great Britain. The lower section bands compete today and the event reaches its climax tomorrow afternoon with the championship section bands. Tonight (8pm) there is a gala concert featuring massed bands and the Bach Choir. Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7. Tickets and information from: 580 0080.

PARADE OF PEARLS: An opportunity to see London's pearly kings and queens (not to mention princes and princesses) en masse and in their full regalia as they take part in the Pearly Harvest Festival Service. The public is welcome and no tickets are required. St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London WC2. Tomorrow, 3pm. Information: 930 0089.

BEST OF GLASS: Pieces by Britain's leading craftsmen and craftspeople in glass are on display in the annual exhibition of the Guild of Glass Engravers. One of the highlights last year was Peter Dreiser's "The Price of Oil", a brilliant interpretation by the country's top copper-wheel engraver; and similar show stoppers are promised this time. Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, London W14. Opens Mon, 6pm. Until Oct 27, Mon-Fri 11am-6pm, Sat 11am-5pm. Information: 580 6552.

GOING FOR GOLD: Professional jewellers and goldsmiths are selling work at prices from £10 to £2,000 at the Goldsmiths' Fair. There are 80 stands and the emphasis is on small work; among the items are a silver vanity mirror with 24 carat gold inlay (1943), a creamer with mouse and wheat ear detail (1945) and a hand-formed spoon with gold inlay (1920). Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, London EC2 (606 7010). Tuesday, Sat 10.30am-5pm; Wed, Fri 10.30am-7.30pm.

Mon 9am-4.30pm. Sale Tues 10.30am and 2.30pm.

COINS OF ANTIQUITY: Christie's has the best collection of ancient coins it has ever handled for sale on Tues. Formed in Switzerland in the early decades of this century, it concentrates on three basic areas, Roman, Ptolemaic and others from the reigns of the Kings of the Bosporus. More than 300 items are expected to range in price from £70 to £70,000.

Christie's, 8 King Street, London SW1. Viewing Mon and Tues 9am to 4.30pm. Sale Tues 9pm. **RICHES IN MINIATURE:** A George II gold snuff box estimated at

£3,500 shines in a gift-seekers' sale of silver and gold boxes, toys, vinaigrettes, vesta cases, which includes Jenkins's *Naval Achievements of Great Britain*, 1828 (£2,000). Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (692 6802). Viewing Mon, Tues, Wed 9am-4.30pm. Sales Thurs, India 10.30am, maritime 2pm.

Radio

JAZZ SCORE: Benny Green's amiable jazz quiz show returns for a fifth series. The programme comes from Bristol and answering the questions are two local jazzmen, Roger Bennett and Geoff

Nicholas, as well as Acker Bilk and Peter Clayton. Radio 2, today, 7.02-7.30pm.

THE RETURN OF TIGER LION: Colonel "Tiger" Lyon was a young officer of the Gordon Highlanders who led a daring raid by British and Australian troops on Japanese shipping in Singapore harbour in 1943. The man sailed from Australia in a captured Japanese fishing boat and escaped after destroying 40,000 tons of shipping; but Japanese reaction was brutal. The incident is recalled with the help of survivors in a documentary narrated by Russell Hunter. Radio 4, today, 10.15-11pm.

A WORD IN EDGEWAYS: Back after a gap of two and a half years with more spontaneous and free ranging conversations guided by Brian Redhead. His guests for the opening programme are Brian Clark, the playwright; Michael Schmidt, publisher and writer; and Polly Toynbee, journalist. Radio 4, tomorrow, 8-8.30pm.

ORWELL AT THE BBC: Scripts, letters and memoranda written by George Orwell have recently come to light after being mislaid for more than 40 years and are featured in this account of Orwell's career as a BBC producer between 1941 and 1943. One of the items is an

adaptation of Silone's play. *The Fox*, which is thought to have inspired *Animal Farm*. The programme is presented by William West, author of a forthcoming book, *Orwell - The War Broadcasts*. Radio 4, Tues, 11.03-11.30am.

REBELS: A study of the American rock singer Janis Joplin, who died of a drug overdose in 1970 at the age of 27. Hugh Sykes looks at her life against the background of the anti-Vietnam protest movement; the programme includes interviews with her family and friends and members of her band, as well as recordings of the singer herself. Radio 4, Fri, 4.10-4.40pm.

THEATRE

Farcical features of life at the top

he top people in the new comedy by Richard O'Brien, re those in the film world, the art who inhabit the newspaper column and they are a truly unpleasant lot.

They are also fairly true to life, according to Michael White, who is to present the play with the Little Theatre of Comedy company at the Ambassadors Theatre. "Some are stereotypes, but you could imagine them based on real people. They are very exaggerated versions of the real thing."

Top People is not the first to combine the talents of O'Brien and White, they also worked together on *The Rocky Horror Show*, which is still being performed in various parts of the world. 10 years after it was written, "The Royal Court were going to put it on but we did not have enough money. They needed only a minute amount but they asked me to underwrite it. I co-produced the show and moved it to the West End", White explains.

For *Top People*, O'Brien's agent contacted White and said he thought it was a very funny play. "I read it and agreed, and decided that I wanted a firm backing for a theatre. One of the difficulties in putting on a show is that you cannot fix a date, and with *Top People* I wanted to know I had a launching pad."

With that in mind, White showed the script to Thelma

Holt of the Little Theatre of Comedy. The result is that after a short tour to Cambridge, Oxford and the University of Warwick, the comedy opens at the Ambassadors on Thursday. It will have a six-week run there, and "then we will see. I never make predictions in this business", White says cautiously. The show has provoked different responses in different places but in general it has gone down well.

The Rocky Horror Show was hard to define and White has difficulty describing the new play. "Like all farce or humour it has a reality. It is the real world carried to extremes, a comedy with farcical undertones, but it has a good underlying toughness about it. Much as you may dislike the world it describes, you cannot pretend it does not exist."

O'Brien, who is also directing it in a production supervised by Julian Hope, originally wrote one part - the hero of an epic movie - for himself, but decided he could not take it on. Now he has reinstated himself because "only he could play the part as he had written it", White says.

Christopher Warman

Top People previews at the Ambassadors (836 6111) on Wed at 8pm and opens Thurs at 8pm. Then Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30 and 8.30pm.



Game for a laugh: Jane Howe and Peter Blythe in *Top People*

In preview

BLOCKHEADS: The team which created *Snoopy - The Musical* now brings us a musical about film comedians Laurel and Hardy. Mark Hadfield is Stan Laurel, Kenneth H. Waller is Oliver Hardy. Book by Michael Landwehr, Kay Cole, Arthur Whitehead; lyrics by Hal Hackaday, music by Alexander Peckanov, choreography by Kay Cole, directed by Arthur Whitehead. West End: Mermaid Theatre, Puddle Dock London EC4 (235 5588). Previews Mon - Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri at 5 and 8.15pm, Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Sat at 3pm. Opens Oct 17 at 7pm.

Openings

LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST: Edward Petherbridge, Emily Richard, Kenneth Branagh, Harold Innocent, Frank Middlemass, Roger Rees, Josephine Simon, directed by Barry Kyle in a new production which is the last of the season in the Royal Shakespeare Theatre. Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire (0789 295623). Previews today at 1.30 and 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Opens Wed at 7pm, Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory.

MACBETH: Malcolm Tierney has the title role in a production which features several black actors, including Brian Bower, Shogbe Shodeinde, T-Bone Wilson and Jeffrey Kissoon. David Thacker directs. Young Vic, 68 The Cut, London SE1 (828 6363). Opens Thurs at 8pm, until Nov 17. Mon-Sat at 7.30pm (Press night Oct 18 at 7pm); matinees Wed and Fri at 2pm.

TEA IN A CHINA CUP: Sphinx company present a play which has had a great success in Ireland both

North and South: the story of three generations of a working class Protestant family in Belfast, 1839-1972, narrated by one woman of the third generation. Written and directed by Christina Reid. Cast includes Margaret D'Arcy, Caroline Embling. Riverside Studios, Crisp Road, London W6 (748 3354). Previews Wed and Thurs at 8pm, Press night Fri at 7pm. Until Nov 1, Tues-Sun at 8pm. No matinees.

AN HONOURABLE TRADE: G. F. Newman, author of *Operation Bad Apple*, about police corruption, turns his attention to the issue of private morality versus public responsibility in the context of the Palace of Westminster. Mike Bradwell directs Felicity Dean, Shirley Dixon, David Gant, David Howey, Donald Sumpter, Philip Voss, Richard Wilson. Royal Court, Sloane Square, London SW1 (730 1717). Previews on Thurs, Fri, Oct 13, Oct 15, at 8pm. Press night Oct 16 at 8pm, then Mon-Sat at 8pm; matinees Sat at 4pm from Oct 20.

Selected

THE DEVILS: The Play (828 8795/838 8891). Wed at 7.30pm, Thurs at 2pm and 7.30pm. In repertory. Much improved by partial in-house rewriting. John Whiting's drama of demonic hysteria and exorcism in seventeenth-century France comes across powerfully in John Barton's spare, fluent studio production. Peter McEnery plays Grandier, the sybaritic priest sent to the stake, and Estelle Kohler chills the blood as the tormented Sister Jeanne.

FORTY YEARS ON: Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1 (734 1166). Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 5 and 8.15pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Transferred from Chichester, Alan Bennett's witty and nostalgic pageant of Britain from the 1900s

to the 1980s, rich in wickedly funny parodies and presented as a boys' public school play, with all that entails.

A LITTLE HOTEL ON THE SIDE: Oliver (828 2252). Thurs at 7.15pm. In repertory. Uproarious and (thanks to John Mortimer's translation) surprisingly witty version of the Feydeau farce better known as *The Farceur*, with Graeme Garden as a spy bourgeois adulterer, Deborah Norton as a marital dragon, Benjamin Whitrow as a wet-weather stammerer and Michael Bryant's hotelier snooping on all and sundry.

HENRY VIII: Barbican (828 8795). Today at 2 and 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. In repertory. Not for purists or tourists, perhaps, but the RSC's insolently Brechtian production has real flair and gives an interesting new shape to this usually unadmirable play.

ON YOUR TOES: Palace (437 5834). Mon-Sat at 7.45pm; matinees Thurs and Sat at 2.30pm. Gaiety. Parovoz (with Doran Wells taking over on Wed evenings and Sat matinees) has the lead in this appealing revival of the 1936 Rodgers and Hart musical.

PASSION PLAY: Wyndham's (836 3028). Until Nov 24, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5 and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 3pm. Witty, sad and dazzlingly intricate, Peter Nichols's award-winning 1981 play about unwilling adultery.

WILD HONEY: Lyttelton (828 2252). Today at 3 and 7.45pm, Mon at 7.45pm, Tues at 3 and 7.45pm. In repertory. Chekhov's early comedy emerges as a masterpiece in its own right, thanks to Michael Frayn's imaginative translation and Christopher Morahan's production, with the volatile Ian McKellen at its centre.

Out of Town

GUILDFORD: Yvonne Arnaud Theatre, Millbrook, Guildford, Surrey (8483 6019). Multiple Choice by Roger Hall. Opens Wed at 7.45pm, until Oct 27, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 5 and 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm. World premiere of a play by the author of *Midnight Age* Spence, a comedy drama about a divorcee who finds herself in conflict with school authorities and her ex-husband as a result of removing her 12-year-old son from school. Susannah York, Garrick Hagen, David Barron; directed by Lou Stein.

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare Theatre (0789 295623). *Love's Labour's Lost*. Previews today at 1.30 and 7.30pm, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Opens Wed at 7pm, Thurs at 1.30 and 7.30pm. In repertory. First new production of the season: Barry Kyle directs. *The Merchant of Venice*. Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory. Ian McDiarmid as Shylock, Frances Tomelty as Portia, directed by John Caird. *The Other Place* (0789 295623). *Camille* by Pam Gems. Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory. Adapted from *La Dame aux Camélias* by Alexandre Dumas. Ron Daniels directs.

WATFORD: Palace Theatre, Clarendon Road (0823 25671). *Trumpets and Raspberries* by Dario Fo. Until Nov 3, Mon-Thurs at 7.45pm, Fri and Sat at 8pm; matinees Oct 27 and Nov 3 at 3pm. Latest comedy by the author of *Accidental Death of an Anarchist* and *Can't Pay? Won't Pay!* The head of Fiat is rescued from a burning car and mistakenly receives plastic surgery which transforms him into the double of a communist trade unionist (the real one being in hiding in fear of arrest as a terrorist). Garri Rhys Jones plays both roles.

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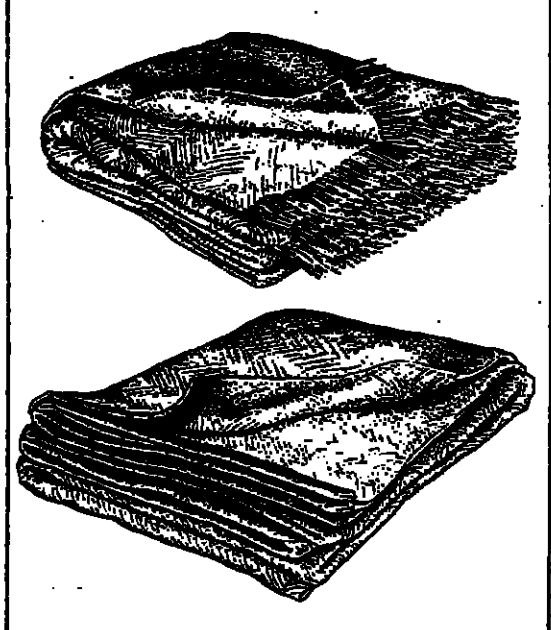
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FILMS



Characters in conflict: Richard Burton (left) and John Hurt waging ideological war

Why 1984 has been so problematic

It was reasonable enough for the musical 1976 to appear on film in 1977, or Bertolucci's 1900 to emerge in 1977; but if 1984 passed by without *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, we would all feel the movies had let us down. Luckily, the film of the year is now ready for travelling, though it has taken much tenacity, ingenuity and hurdle-jumping to prepare the new version of Orwell's bleak satire on totalitarian Britain.

The first major hurdle was Sonia Orwell, the author's widow, and literary executor, who had been appalled beyond measure by Michael Anderson's 1955 film, made in Britain with American (some say CIA) finance, in which Edmund O'Brien's baby Winston Smith plodded through unattractive sets towards an incredible happy ending.

Once the film rights expired in 1974, Sonia clung to them defensively, and refused to allow further showings of Anderson's version. As the 1980s approached, cinema's interest in the novel accelerated. Francis Coppola, for instance, made inquiries, but found his pitch quered by a Chicago lawyer and film buff, Marvin Rosen-

blum - so determined to grab the prize that he had read, on his own admission, "every word Orwell wrote", and spotted them out "like a fox in a hen house". The first encounter with Sonia. Shortly before her death in December 1980, Sonia assigned Rosenblum the television rights and a film option on the property.

The precise style of treatment presented further difficulties. Orwell's widow opposed any use of high-technology special effects, and her wishes were protected by a specific clause in Rosenblum's contract. This caused severe script problems - unresolved until the intervention, last October, of Michael Radford and Simon Perry. The director and producer of *Another Time, Another Place*. Radford and Perry proposed to treat *Nineteen Eighty-Four* from the vantage point of the year that inspired it, 1948: they planned,

in Radford's words, "a kind of collapsed futurism, a false future as perceived by the past". This not only helped Rosenblum avoid making something like *Star Wars*; it also helped everyone steer clear of precise political parallels, and scaled events down to the intimate level of *Another Time, Another Place*.

Openings

THE WOMAN IN RED (15): Lively adaptation of Yves Robert's 1976 comedy about bungled middle-age adultery. *Pardon My French*. Gene Wilder writes, directs and stars with Charles Grodin, Joseph Bologna and Glenda Radner. From Fri at the Leicester Square Theatre (930 5252).

LE BAL (PG): Four decades of social and political history, portrayed through a wordless script, a single ballroom set, and constantly changing dance styles. Ettore Scola's award-winning film was adapted from the Théâtre du Campagnol's famous stage production. From Fri at the Lumiere (836 0891) and Gate Notting Hill (221 0220).

YULI RAZMAN SEASON: Few Soviet directors can claim careers as lengthy and lively as Yuli Raizman's. The National Film Theatre's wonderful retrospective spans almost 60 years of film making, from the prison camp eccentricities of *Katorga* (1926) to the subtle domestic drama of *Private Life* (1952). From Fri at the National Film Theatre (928 3232).

Selected

THE BOSTONIANS (PG): Curious (499 0370). Sluggish but pretty Henry James adaptation from the Merchant-Ivory team, with newcomer Madeleine Potter as the young feminist obsessively wooed by Christopher Reeve; Vanessa Redgrave looks on appalled.

THE COMPANY OF WOLVES (18): Odeon Leicester Square (820 111). Or *Little Red Riding Hood Meets the Werewolf*. This extraordinary British film overloads every frame with Gothic magic and nightmare, but pursues its chosen path with admirable skill. Directed by Neil Jordan from an Angela Carter story. 13-year-old Sarah Patterson plays the young girl facing up to sexuality.

THIS IS SPINAL TAP (15): Classic Oxford Street (836 0310). Delicious parody of rock documentaries, charting the disastrous American tour of a veteran British band.

ONCE UPON A TIME IN AMERICA (18): ABC Shaftesbury Avenue (836 8861). Electric Screen (228 3694). Sergio Leone's long-awaited epic about friendship and treachery among gangsters from the Manhattan's Lower East Side. A film short on narrative clarity and the milk of human kindness; long on astonishing set designs and running time (229 minutes). With Robert De Niro, James Woods. **STRANGER THAN PARADISE (15):** Camden Plaza (495 2443). Captivating bitter-sweet film by a bright New York talent, Jim Jarmusch, with musician John Lurie as the Hungarian immigrant bothered by a meddling cousin (Ester Balint). Effectively shot in black-and-white with much witty comedy and a precise evocation of how a country looks through the eyes of the rootless.

THE TERENCE DAVIES TRILLOGY (18): ICA Cinema (930 3647). Until Oct 11. Welcome commercial showing for Terence Davies's extraordinary studies in childhood torment, middle-aged repression and death, made over 10 years, and painfully carved from the director's personal life. With Terry O'Sullivan and Wilfrid Brambell.

UNFAITHFULLY YOURS (15): Studio Oxford Street (437 3300). Classic Chelsea (352 5866). Harmless remake of Preston Sturges's 1948 classic about a jealous con artist played by a nice sense of slapstick by Dudley Moore. Nastassja Kinski founders as the wife accused of infidelity, but director Howard Zieff knows how to pull the film through.

PARIS, TEXAS (15): Screen on the Hill (435 3366). Few current films contain as much emotional resonance and visual beauty as Wim Wenders's intimate American epic about a man's search for his own identity and family. Wenders's camera revels in bizarre details of landscape, but the film's real strength comes from its treatment of human relationships.

The information in this column was correct at the time of going to press. Last changes are often made and it is advisable to check, using the telephone numbers given.

The week compiled by Peter Waymark Theatre: Anthony Masters

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Privatization preferred to competition

When the chips are down, a Conservative Government is governed by power, which is measurable, not by principle, especially principles that still smack more of 19th century Liberalism than even Thatcherite Conservatism. So it has proved in the compromise finally approved by the Cabinet to settle the dogfight between British Airways and British Caledonian.

Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said last November: "I do not hesitate to put the elimination of monopoly and the promotion of fair competition at the top of my list of motives for privatization". Unfortunately, the majority of his colleagues who actually sit round the Cabinet table have a different list. Their paramount concern is the privatization of British Airways in February-March next year, the success of which will be measured in revenue to the Exchequer.

The Treasury will always prevail, provided it has the support of the Prime Minister. Sir Adam Thompson's links with Lord Whitelaw were never a match for Lord King's warm association with Mrs Thatcher.

For Lord King, BA, and Mr Norman Tebbit, yesterday's White Paper is an almost unmitigated triumph, which they worked hard and in the later stages with consummate skill to achieve. For Sir Adam and British Caledonian there are important consolation prizes but not a new era of increasing competition in the air, which might have benefited paying customers and airline industry alike.

There are very few marks for the Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Nicholas Ridley, whose aristocratic disdain for the grit and grind of power politics has been a disservice to the cause he was genuinely, and rightly, concerned to promote.

All that is left for the Civil Aviation Authority - which was asked by Ridley to chart a more competitive course for the airlines and responded with report that in the bad old days of BA would have had the Tories singing in the aisles - are the ashes of impotence.

It was not until the early hours of yesterday morning that the Government finally tied up all the ends. Sir Adam fought gamely until the very last. In the end, he had to settle for less than he originally wanted, though what he has achieved for his shareholders - the £18m a year profits of the Saudi routes and a new launch pad for the future - is substantial none the less. A year ago nobody had thought of giving BCal anything, and the airline is making only £3m a year.

Lord King (who was away in Germany yesterday) and his colleagues, Mr Colin Marshall and Mr Gordon Dunlop, have emerged from the fray with their privatization timetable intact and, on balance, few financial wounds. The final reckoning will take a few days, but BA calculates that the net impact of the changes will be no more than £3m to £4m a year in profits lost. The missing Saudi millions will be largely offset by the real or potential gains to be made from the South American and other routes BA is picking up from BCal. This level of profitability (one to two per cent of BA's overall profitability) is clearly not sufficient to mar the flotation, now firmly scheduled for early next year.

Equally important for both BA and the Treasury, there are no job losses, and therefore no redundancy or disruption costs, to be borne by BA. Its successful campaign to stay in situ at Manchester and Birmingham regional airports was worth every penny. The CAA's bid to vest itself with potentially unlimited powers to

shift routes around whenever it thought the imperatives of competition required them has been seen off. Having to write the caveat about the CAA's future powers into a prospectus was one of the flotation planners' biggest nightmares. As a sop to the customers, the Office of Fair Trading is being given a broader role to investigate charter operators' complaints about possible predatory and anti-competitive practices by a powerful privatized BA.

A final plus point from BA's point of view is that it can sell BCal's routes to South America as a potential growth area. Mr Marshall said yesterday that, thanks to its ability to tie in the South American routes with its US and Caribbean operations, it expects to make a small profit on the South American routes almost from the word go, whereas BCal has always struggled to make any money at all on them. The flights will be from Heathrow, as will the Iberian routes which BA is being allowed to transfer back from Gatwick.

As for Sir Adam, last night he talked of the Government having missed "a historic opportunity" to change the competitive structure of the airline business in this country, while acknowledging the boost to BCal's profitability. Quite how big that improvement will be is not immediately clear, since it will depend on how BCal intends to service the Saudi Arabian routes.

It will be interesting to see whether or how quickly BCal proceeds with his plans to raise new equity with a placing, and its own flotation on the stock market.

JMB institutions rock the lifeboat

The numerous bankers, bullion dealers and other City folk who worked throughout last Sunday night at the Bank of England on the rescue for Johnson Matthey Bankers and its parent company, may well be feeling peeved by the attitudes and behaviour of those institutional shareholders now complaining about the terms of the rescue. Dissatisfied institutions met yesterday at the Prudential and have appointed Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, to advise them. Their grumble is over the terms of the deal whereby Chater Consolidated would inject £25m into Johnson Matthey plc, the parent company, in the form of 8 per cent convertible preference shares. If approved this could take Chater's stake up from 27.9 to 46 per cent at a cost of 56p a share. Johnson Matthey's shares closed at 102p yesterday.

The institutions are unhappy with the principle of pre-emption rights and with the price at which Chater would be getting further shares in the company. Some of those shareholders who were slumbering happily in their beds during Sunday night are now arguing that Chater should simply have underwritten the £25 issue and they should have been given the chance to take up any shares they had wanted.

The institutions have a point, but it is hard to have too much sympathy with their arguments. Preempting rights are important in normal circumstances but the imminent collapse of JMB was anything but normal circumstances and the stability of the international gold market and confidence in the banking system were surely more important than shareholder niceties.

Dissatisfied shareholders might also reflect on the fact that but for Sunday's rescue, their shares in Johnson Matthey plc might be worth very little today.

Currys considers launching counter-offer for Dixons

By Christopher Dunn

Currys may be preparing to mount an aggressive reverse bid for Dixons, the fast-growing electrical chain, according to City analysts yesterday. They were commenting on the £180m bid battle between the two High Street retailing chains, which erupted on Thursday morning with Dixons' 390p cash and share offer for Currys.

Meanwhile, a leading London stockbroker firm is still advising clients to buy Currys's shares at 414p, approximately 24p above the stated offer price, in the hope of finessing out a higher revised offer from Dixons, or profiting from the arrival on the scene of a surprise "white knight" counter-bidder.

It is understood that clients bought Currys's shares fairly steadily on the broker's advice, pushing the price up 7p on the day, from an opening quote of 407p.



Stanley Kalms

Last night, the Currys camp confirmed that a reverse bid for Dixons had been mooted, among other possibilities, as part of the group's defence strategy.

But Currys stressed that no firm decision had yet been

taken. The group has no significant stake in Dixons.

But Currys also reiterated its initial comment, when the bid was announced, that it will seize the opportunity presented by the approach and the defence document to demonstrate just how successful its internal revamp promises to be.

Analysts now expect a 1985 profits forecast in the region of £30m (1983-84: £22.5m), a property revaluation, and an aggressive forecast of future growth.

Questioned about a possible counter-bid from Currys for his company, Mr Stanley Kalms, Dixons' chairman, commented: "I am mildly amused and a little bit flattered, I suppose Currys would like us for our management. But Currys is going to get that anyway, through the bid."

Mr Kalms refused to be drawn on a possible improvement in the bid terms, stressing

that the offer documents still had to be posted to shareholders.

On a possible counter-bid, he stated: "We still have to see whether a white knight materializes. Personally, I'm very surprised to see one."

Analysts calculate that Dixons could afford to improve the terms of the bid even though full acceptance of the original offer would involve the issue of nearly 23m shares, or 26.8 per cent of the enlarged Dixons capital, and the provision of £108m in cash.

The latest set of Dixons accounts showed cash and investments of £50m. But Dixons stressed that it can meet the cash elements from existing facilities.

Analysts also expect Dixons to sell off Currys' huge credit trading balances of around £40m, which include provisions for unmailed profit of £29.3m.

Problems at subsidiary hit Lloyds share price

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Shares in Lloyds Bank fell 17p to 487p yesterday after an internal Lloyds Bank International document was disclosed about the details of LBI's first-half results and the management's concern to improve performance.

The document, a confidential memo to senior staff from Mr Eric Whittle, the chief executive, was published in *The Standard*, the London evening newspaper. In it Mr Whittle tells staff about the need to reduce costs and voices concern about sluggish income growth.

The document also says that LBI's after-tax profits fell by 85 per cent to £4.7m in the first half of 1984 compared with the same period a year ago. Lloyds Bank no longer shows LBI's results separately but in August it reported a fall in after-tax profits from all its international operations from £46m to £27m in the first half of this year.

Total group profits rose from £194m to £210m before tax but fell from £131m to £103m after tax.

Lloyds Bank, which attempted to prevent the publication of the document yesterday, said that it was one of a regular series of briefing bulletins for senior executives, and the trading information relating to the first half of 1984 was all included in the interim results, which were published in August.

Referring to a passage in the memo on the need to control costs "however painful this might be", Lloyds Bank said: "The tone of the document, designed as it is to motivate management and staff, is accordingly strong and decisive."

The disclosure of the briefing bulletin is the second embarrassing leak for LBI. Last year a confidential strategic study document was sent to the *Wall Street Journal* and subsequently published in other newspapers. It showed how LBI planned to restrict growth in its lending.

Jardine Fleming (Singapore), the merchant bank, has had its banking licence revoked by the six Monetary Authority of Singapore. Robert Fleming, part owner, said yesterday it regretted the decision and was seeking clarification.

BAT plans tobacco venture in China

By John Lawless

British American Tobacco is negotiating with China, the world's largest producer and consumer of tobacco, to manufacture there under a joint venture agreement.

Mr Ray Pritchard, deputy chairman of British American Tobacco Company (Bato), which is responsible for the group's tobacco interests in 47 countries, has signed a memorandum of understanding to supply equipment to the Peking Cigarette Factory.

Although the value of the deal, at \$2.5m (£2m), is comparatively small, the installation of the equipment next year will be significant. The Peking factory is to be used as a model for others throughout China during a reorganization of the industry likely to last 10 years.

One in every four Chinese is a smoker, representing a market of more than 250 million people. The country's 144 factories produce 950 billion cigarettes a year, but have a capacity for both domestic consumption and export of 1,250 billion.

The Chinese Government is concerned about this over-capacity and the inefficiency of several factories, many of which are controlled by the province. It set up the China National Tobacco Corporation

almost three years ago to take control of nationwide production and distribution, and collect revenue - and reinforced its authority over such a nationally important industry late last year by promulgating a state monopoly decree.

Bato is talking to CNTC about what its future China role might be. But its most positive move into the market - having sold cigarettes there continuously since the early 1970s - came as long ago as 1979.

That was to supply modern cigarette-making machinery to the Peking factory. The fact that the latest equipment, to be installed next year, is for primary processing of tobacco leaf indicates that the Chinese are thinking hard about the whole structure of the industry.

They have their eyes on exports and are keen to ensure that their quality control and treatment processes match any enhanced production capacity.

● B P M HOLDINGS: Year to June 30. Turnover \$96.83m (£92.65m). Pretax profit £3.3m (£1.35m). Total dividend 6.25p (£5.77p). Profit attributable £4.32m (loss £15,000). EPS 16p (3.5p), excluding extraordinary items. B P M sold about 80 per cent of its holdings of Reuters Holdings "B" shares at the time of the flotation; the profit, before capital gains tax, from the sale is £2.74m.

Brooke Bond price 'inflated'

By Jeremy Warner

Unilever yesterday claimed that Brooke Bond's share price would fall back substantially if its £355m takeover bid for the tea and Oxo group failed.

The claim was contained in a 14-page circular detailing the Anglo-Dutch food group's 114p-a-share cash bid with a loan note alternative.

Unilever said that even if Brooke Bond achieved the forecast of profits it made for 1985, its "share price in the foreseeable future would be highly unlikely to be sustained at levels materially in excess of 90p."

"Brooke Bond's current share price is supported only by the value of Unilever's offer - there can be no doubt that the price on trading grounds alone would be far below that level."

Unilever also attacked Brooke Bond's past record in its document, saying that the company's claimed reputation as a quality income investment "is not consistent with its history of declining real dividends and deteriorating dividend cover."

Sir John Cuckney, Brooke Bond's chairman, hit back last night. "I do not believe our shareholders will be impressed by Unilever's obsession with the past," he said. "After all it is the future which counts."

US jobless rate falls

The US unemployment rate declined to 7.4 per cent last month after registering 7.5 per cent in August and July, according to the labour department in Washington.

On Wall Street, stocks edged slowly lower in early trading. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down 3 1/2 points to 1,184. The Transportation average and the utilities average were slightly up.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1185.2 up 7.7 (high 1197.4, low 1184.1)
FT Index: 883.2 up 5.4
FT All Share: 534.29 up 3.86
Bargains: 18,176
Distressed USM Leaders Index: 102.17 down 0.04
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average (latest): 1,182.30 down 5.08
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,737.58 up 95.51
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 974.17 down 15.30

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling Index: 76.2 down 0.3 (range 76.6-76.2)
\$1 2885 down 1/8 cent
DM 3.7750 unchanged
FF 11.5800 up 0.0125
Yen 305.75 down 0.25
Dollar Index: 141.7 up 0.4
DM 3.0485 up 0.0115
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.2355
Dollar DM 3.0510
INTERNATIONAL
ECU 0.5244
SDR 0.50533

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 10%
Finance houses base rate 11%
Discount market loans week 10%
10% 0%
3 month interbank 10 1/8%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 1/8%
3 month DM 5 1/8%
3 month FF 11 1/8%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.75-12.50
Fed funds 10%
Treasury long bond 10 1/8%
10 1/8%
ECG Fixed Rate Starting Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 5 to October 2 1984, inclusive: 10.904 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am \$346.55 pm \$343.80
close \$342.25 - \$342.75 (\$276.50 - \$277.00)
New York (latest): \$342.00
Kruggerand (per coin): \$352.00 - \$354.00 (\$285.00 - \$286.00)
Sovereigns (new): \$350.50 - \$1.50 (\$261.25 - \$262.00)
"Excludes VAT"

NEWS IN BRIEF

Debenhams up £3.9m in first half

Debenhams, the department store chain, has turned in substantially improved profits of £9.1m (£5.2m) in the historically weak first half. The company says the second half has started well and it expects a good Christmas. Interim dividend has been increased from 2.2p to 2.5p. *Tempos, page 22*

● TOZER KEMSLEY & MILLBOURN (HOLDINGS) has reported a drop in pretax profits for the six months to June 30 to £2.4m, down from £3.6m. Turnover also fell from £380m to £200m. There will be no interim dividend. *Tempos, page 22*

● THE NATIONAL ENTERPRISE BOARD, now being gradually run down by the Government, made a pretax profit of £10.1m last year, against a £14.5m loss the year before. The net profit was £700,000.

● GEORGE WILLIAMSON'S final £10-a-share cash bid for the 56.8 per cent of Romal Tea it does not already own, looks certain to be defeated. The stockbroker firm of Russell Wood, which speaks for just over 25 per cent of Romal's shareholders eligible to vote, has decided not to recommend the increased offer. A 75 per cent vote in favour is needed for the bid to succeed.

● RADIO CITY (Sound Merseyside) has had its licence to operate Merseyside, independent radio extended to October 1993 by the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Stanley Gibbons seeks spring quote

By Jonathan Clare

Stanley Gibbons Holdings, the stamp dealing business, is gearing itself up for a new attempt to secure a public quotation in March, almost exactly a year after its embarrassing failure to float itself on the Unlisted Securities Market last April.

Mr Ronnie Aitken, who replaced Mr Clive Feigenbaum as chairman, said a decision to go ahead would depend on the

state of the stock market and the company.

Mr Aitken added that over-heads had been substantially reduced since last April and the flotation price could be higher than the 100p fixed price offer for last time.

Simon & Coates' stockbroker who originally brought the company to the market "unilaterally resigned" and has not been replaced. However, Ionian Securities, which bought Mr Feigenbaum's 57 per cent shareholding and placed most of it with about 20 institutions, has retained a large stake and gives financial advice.

Last April the Stock Exchange refused to give permission for dealings in Stanley Gibbons' shares to start after a dispute over Mr Feigenbaum's business activities.

GRA Group accepts offers for Harringay and Slough tracks

By Judith Huntley, Commercial Property Correspondent

GRA Group, the greyhound race track operator, has accepted two lucrative offers for its stadium at Harringay, north London and Slough, Berkshire for an undisclosed sum.

The sites are likely to have been snapped up by superstore operators keen to get prime sites for new out-of-town or edge-of-town stores.

The sales depend on such companies gaining planning permission: no easy matter in some local authority areas. But supermarket chains are now paying high prices for good sites, hoping to gain a footing in the market ahead of their competitors.

GRA is cashing in on this trend. It sold the White City stadium in west London, last year for a similar development.

The future of the 20-acre Harringay Stadium has been in doubt for some time, with various supermarket operators keen to acquire a prime site in north London. The most likely

contender now appears to be J. Sainsbury. No planning application has been made for the dog track site, Harlingey council and the Greater London Council would have to consider any application to build a superstore.

At Slough, planners oppose an edge-of-town superstore preferring to see the town centre developed. Slough Council is therefore likely to oppose the development of the stadium for a supermarket. It has already refused Asda permission for such a scheme and is supporting the Co-op in its plans to build a 55,000 sq ft store in the town centre.

The White City Stadium was sold to Stock Conversion, the developer, last year for £1.2m and will be redeveloped, probably with an £11m hypermarket. The sale arose because Stock Conversion exercised its option to acquire the site under a 1968 loan agreement.

The transformation of grey-

M&G OFFERS BALANCED INCOME + GROWTH

Before making an investment in a unit trust you should expect the managers to tell you how well it has performed over the long term. The table shows that M&G SECOND General has a 28-year performance record to shout about. It has achieved its aim of providing growth of both capital and income through investment mainly in British companies, including some with overseas interests.

£1,000 invested at the Fund launch in June 1956 grew to a staggering £42,875, with income reinvested, by 1st October 1984, compared with £7,183 from a similar investment in a Building Society and £4,241 in National Savings Certificates. Over the same period you would have needed £8,081 to have kept up with the cost of living.

You might, of course, have invested directly in blue-chip shares and in some of them you could have done very well. However, you should remember that many of the respected household names of the 1950s, like British Motor Corporation, have been very disappointing investments. Today, only 12 of the 30 shares which made up the Financial Times Industrial Ordinary Index in 1956 are still included in it. Many individual shares which are popular today may also turn out to be poor investments.

The advantage of investing in M&G SECOND is that it is a general Fund with a wide spread of shares under constant review by a full time manager.

Unit trusts are not suitable for money you may need at short notice since the price of units and the income from them may go down as well as up.

To encourage you to become a unitholder, we are offering a 1% extra allocation of units on all investments of £1,000 or more, increasing to 2% for investments of £10,000 or more. You can use existing shareholdings to purchase units if you wish; simply send a list of what you wish to exchange, with the appropriate share certificates and the application form, leaving the amount to be invested blank.

On 3rd October 1984 the estimated gross current yield was 4.35% at an offered price for Accumulation units of 882.1p. Prices and yields appear daily in the Financial Times. An initial charge of 5% is included in the offered price and an annual charge of a maximum of 1% of the Fund's value - currently 74% - plus VAT is deducted from gross income. Distributions for income units are paid net of basic rate tax on 15th February and 15th August and are reinvested for Accumulation units to increase the value of the units. The next distribution dates for new investors will be 15th February 1985. You can buy or sell units on any business day. Contracts for purchase or sale will be due for settlement 2 or 3 days later. Remuneration is payable to accredited agents; rates are available on request.

Trustee: Lloyds Bank Plc.
The Fund is a wider range investment and is authorised by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.
M&G Securities Limited, Three Quays, Tower Hill, London EC3R 6BQ. Telephone: 01-626 4588.
Member of the Unit Trust Association

SECOND leads the way						
Comparative Performance Record of £1,000 invested at the launch of M&G SECOND on the 5th June 1956 with net income reinvested						
Year to 31 December	M&G SECOND	FT ORDINARY INDEX	RETAIL PRICE INDEX	BUILDING SOCIETY (1% Extra)	NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES	
5 JUNE '56	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	
1956	1,019	1,039	1,040	1,027	1,000	
1957	963	993	1,088	1,079	1,030	
1958	1,378	1,404	1,108	1,133	1,061	
1959	2,120	2,168	1,108	1,189	1,094	
1960	1,953	2,008	1,129	1,248	1,127	
1961	2,193	2,065	1,179	1,312	1,162	
1962	2,282	1,979	1,208	1,382	1,197	
1963	2,839	2,514	1,231	1,452	1,234	
1964	2,799	2,470	1,296	1,526	1,271	
1965	3,194	2,623	1,349	1,609	1,310	
1966	3,056	2,472	1,399	1,699	1,350	
1967	4,071	3,210	1,433	1,798	1,412	
1968	5,589	4,278	1,517	1,806	1,476	
1969	4,830	3,495	1,589	2,029	1,543	
1970	4,753	3,054	1,714	2,163	1,614	
1971	7,199	4,314	1,868	2,306	1,687	
1972	9,450	4,633	2,011	2,458	1,784	
1973	7,168	3,282	2,224	2,681	1,887	
1974	5,020	1,651	2,850	2,906	1,995	
1975	8,184	3,962	3,310	3,165	2,109	
1976	8,004	3,859	3,809	3,437	2,270	
1977	12,220	5,585	4,272	3,735	2,442	
1978	13,630	5,590	4,632	4,032	2,627	
1979	14,860	5,165	5,428	4,443	2,827	
1980	20,081	6,180	6,249	4,993	3,066	
1981	22,578	7,200	7,002	5,534	3,325	
1982	28,660	8,386	7,380	6,103	3,606	
1983	37,654	11,271	7,773	6,617	3,910	
1 OCT '84	42,875	13,033	8,081	7,163	4,241	

NOTES: 1. M&G SECOND figures are all realisation values. 2. The FT Ordinary Index is adjusted to include reinvested net income. 3. Building Society figures include reinvested interest 1% above the average yearly rate. (Source: Building Societies Association.) 4. National Savings Certificates are based on an investment in the 9th issue. Certificates are assumed to be held to maturity and

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Marwan 'has Trafalgar stake'

By Derek Pain

Has Dr Ashraf Marwan, the Egyptian businessman who briefly held a 5 per cent stake in the Fleet Holdings newspaper group, turned his share buying attention to Trafalgar House?

The stock market has been mystified this week by the frantic dealing in Trafalgar options. It has been accompanied by an array of rumours, ranging from the sale of Trafalgar's famous Ritz Hotel

Shares in Akroyd and Smithers, the stockbroking firm, languished at a year's low of 385p. Monday should see publication of the formal offer document in connection with the merger of Akroyd and Smithers and the two broking firms Mullens and Co and Rowe and Pitman. The Akroyd price has drifted below the price implied by the already published merger terms.

in London's Piccadilly, to a bid for Burmah Oil.

There has even been talk of a takeover offer for Trafalgar. Now Dr Marwan figures in the speculation.

According to the market gossip he is sitting on a shareholding of just under 5 per cent of Trafalgar.

Dr Marwan is of course, a friend of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland. Could London finally be growing tired of House of

Fraser and wondering about bidding for Trafalgar?

Dr Marwan is not the only Middle Eastern force thought to be eyeing Trafalgar. Another suggestion is that this week's hectic buying has come from the Kuwait Investment Office, keen to achieve a high profile presence at the group which has interests spreading from construction and shipping to hotels.

"We are aware of the activity in the shares but know of no reason for what is happening", a Trafalgar spokesman said yesterday.

The interest in Trafalgar shares comes at a time some brokers are turning bearish. Yesterday the price fell from 311p to 304p. There is talk that although full-year pretax profits will be higher - say £110m - the net figure will be much less impressive because the group's tax bill will be much heavier than at one time seemed likely.

At the close the FT 30-share index was 5.4 points higher at 863.2. Earlier, buoyed by lower interest rates hopes and a firm pound, the index had recorded a 6.2 points gain. The FT-SE 100 index also closed below its best with a 7.7 points advance to 1,135.2.

The market was pulled back from its early enthusiasm by worries of another banking crisis and further Wall Street weakness. Sterling's failure to

retain its early exuberance helped crude gains.

There was, however, further evidence of American buying in the shares of Beecham Group and Imperial Chemical Industries.

Commercial Union came in for support as Continental buying prompted a 7p gain to 194p. Behind the interest was a revival of talk that Allianz, the German insurance group which lost the battle for Eagle Star, could be interested in bidding.

More O'Ferrall, the outdoor advertising group, rose 3p to 93p as investors in industry increased its shareholding to 26.7 per cent. Most of the shares were purchased from the More O'Ferrall family at 80.0p each.

Government stocks, at one time riding high, were pulled back. By the close gains had been reduced to at best 1/4p. There had been expectations of more rallies but in the event none materialized.

Takeover talk spurred some shares. Style, the shoe chain controlled by the Ziff family, continued its remarkable progress, hitting 148p, up 13p.

Rayford Supreme again reflected the bid for Currys Group, rising 10p to 162p. Currys rose 10p to 417p on hopes of a higher offer or counter bid. Dixons Group was 5p better at 295p.

There was a much more blurred picture at Nimble, the camera business. After Thursday's 27p advance to 48p it relapsed to 28p.

Standard Telephones and Cables rose 10p to 308p and British Aerospace, on a US Navy contract, gained 7p to 370p. Awaiting its long expected white knight, Chubb, the security group, gained 5p to 281p.

Jardine Matheson tumbled 5 1/2p to 70 1/2p on the withdrawal of its Singapore merchant banking licence. Johnson Matthey fell 8p to 102p.

Gable House Properties, the USM group whose interests spread from retirement homes to penthouse developments, is moving up a division to a full listing where dealings begin on 5 November.

The company celebrated yesterday with pretax profits for the year to 30 June up from £310,000 to £671,000, well ahead of the forecasts made when it came to market last year. Turnover went up from £2.5m to £4.7m. A final dividend of 1.3p makes 2.3p for the year as forecast.

To coincide with the listing Gable House is also raising £1.5m through the placing of 10.75 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock. The shares closed up 1p at 76p.

British Syphon Industries has bought 16.05 per cent of East Lancashire Paper Group at 60p a share and made an offer for the rest of the company worth £3.16m in shares and £2.75m in cash. It is offering a straight one-for-one share swap or 60p in cash for each East Lancs share. East Lancs has not said no, but talks between the two parties have been going on for over a week without an agreed bid emerging.

East Lancs closed 6p higher at 66p and BSI shares were unchanged at 69p.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES	
Rubber, coffee, cocoa, in 5 per cent lots	per tonne
Sugar and oil in 100 lb bags	per tonne
Wheat	per tonne
Barley	per tonne
Oats	per tonne
Maize	per tonne
Soyabean	per tonne
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Mustard	per tonne
Peas	per tonne
Beans	per tonne
Lentils	per tonne
Chickpeas	per tonne
Barley	per tonne
Oats	per tonne
Maize	per tonne
Soyabean	per tonne
Groundnut	per tonne
Linseed	per tonne
Mustard	per tonne
Peas	per tonne
Beans	per tonne
Lentils	per

The Family Bond. 100,000 Investors.

22.06%

UNIT PRICE GROWTH P.A. SINCE 1976
(Equal to 31.51% Gross and even more for higher rate taxpayers)

DOUBLE TAX FREEDOM on the fund and on the proceeds

"Whereas life insurance companies are obliged to pay corporation tax and capital gains tax on the returns from their investments, friendly societies pay no tax whatsoever. And when you cash in your investment after 10 years, you take all your profit tax-free."

Financial Times, 11th Feb '84

GROWTH RECORD TO DATE

FAMILY BOND SERIES	LAUNCH DATE	UNIT PRICE GROWTH
'A' FUND	MAY 1976	+22.06% p.a.
CAPITAL FUND	APR 1980	+26.90% p.a.
GROWTH FUND	OCT 1983	+40.92%

N.B. Unit Prices can fall as well as rise. Figures as at 31st August 1984.
A Friendly Society, by its constitution, must hold only Trustee investments of which at least 50% can be in Government Stocks & Securities and the balance in selected Equity investments.

AIM TO TURN	IN 10 YRS.	IN 15 YRS.	IN 20 YRS.
£775 INTO	£2672	£7240	£19,615
£1,525 INTO	£5,344	£14,480	£39,230

Assuming 22.06% p.a. unit price growth which is not guaranteed. Illustrations include all charges. Alternative rates of growth are obtained in the Society's brochure.

FRIENDLY SOCIETY INVESTMENT FROM £8.65 A MONTH

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INDEPENDENT OBJECTIVE ADVICE

NOW EVERYONE-AGE 18-70 CAN INVEST POST BUDGET '84

SINGLE OR DOUBLE BOND

INVESTOR	MONTHLY	ANNUALLY	LUMP SUM*
SINGLE	£8.65	£100	£775
HUSBAND AND WIFE	£17.30	£200	£1,525

* A 22.5%/23.75% DISCOUNT FOR LUMP SUM INVESTORS through investing a single premium into a temporary annuity underwritten by the Norwich Union Life Insurance Society. (Subject to a small amount of extra tax for higher rate taxpayers only.) THE FAMILY BOND IS ISSUED BY FAMILY ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Towry Law & Co. Ltd.

57 High Street, Windsor, Berks, SL4 1LX
Tel: 07535 68244. Outside office hours 01-936 9057
Or 031 226 2244 (Edinburgh) or 0532 445911 (Leeds)
Please send me full details without charge or obligation
I am already an investor in a Friendly Society Yes/No
I am an existing Towry Law client Yes/No
Name _____
Address _____
This plan is not applicable to the Republic of Ireland. T 61084

FAMILY MONEY edited by Lorna Bourke

UNIT TRUSTS

A new mix of income fund and capital growth hedge

This week Framlington Unit Trust Managers launched a monthly income unit trust. Unlike ordinary income funds which pay dividends annually or six monthly, Framlington's pay a regular income on the same day every month. The scheme designed to compete directly with National Savings Income Bond, seems so convenient for investors who cannot afford to wait all year for their income, it is surprising that a mere dozen unit trust companies offer such plans.

The big advantage of income unit trusts over fixed interest type investments is that there is the possibility of capital growth as a hedge against inflation. There is, of course, the accompanying risk of capital loss as well, but the table shows that this has been negligible over the longer term.

Risk of capital loss negligible over longer term

unit trusts now riding high and building society and National Savings rates at very attractive levels it remains only for the investor to sort out the best deal.

To start with, not all unit trust schemes are the same. Framlington, and the longer standing Touche Remnant fund, are the only schemes to use a single fund. In each case, the fund is invested in high income British equities.

Income from the fund is paid out monthly directly to investors' bank account, which keeps the costs down. The anticipated annual income is paid in equal instalments each month with an adjustment once a year on the Framlington fund and twice a year on Touche Remnant's when the actual amount of the dividends is known. The minimum invest-

Top Ten Income Funds Over 5 Years	
*Current Value of £100 invested for 5 Years to October 1	
Fund	Value £
Natwest Income	282.20
Schroder Income	281.40
Allied High Income	284.10
Profit High Income	282.80
Perpetual Income	282.50
Rowan High Yield	276.10
James Capel Income	268.50
Allied Equity Income	267.70
M & G Dividend	264.80
Target Income	263.80

*Offer to offer price, net income reinvested. Source: Planned Savings

ment in Framlington is £1,000 and Touche Remnant £1,000.

A more common type of monthly income scheme is the sort offered by companies like Britannia, Gartmore and Henderson. Here several unit trusts are packaged together, each with different dividend dates and the income consists of the dividend paid by one of them each month.

With Britannia's scheme there are five funds: Preference share, gift, extra income, national high income and income and growth. The minimum investment here is £5,000. But although this method probably provides a wider spread of investment than the Framlington type of fund, it has several disadvantages. Britannia has an annual management charge of 1 per cent while Framlington charges only 0.5 per cent.

And while the Framlington method pays equal instalments of income each month, the Britannia method does not: the amount of income depends on which fund is paying its dividend that month.

Ironically also, the wider portfolio spread on the Britannia type funds makes them less flexible. Because equal amounts of the total sum invested must remain in each fund there is less flexibility to change the weighting of the overall portfolio.

The rate of income from both types of unit trust plans is

needed be paid until the end of the tax year. The only penalty on these bonds is that half the interest is withheld if the investment is withdrawn within the first year. However, you will always be subject to fluctuations in interest rates.

The alternative to National Savings bonds is, of course, building society accounts which also carry no capital risk except that the value of your investment will be eroded by inflation. Instead of reinvesting the income a building society depositor can receive his interest monthly on many accounts, getting a return very similar to the 8.92 per cent a year net a basic rate taxpayer receives after tax from National Savings bonds.

So the basic decision for an investor wanting a monthly income is whether he wants a capital risk and the chance of a

Disadvantages of too wide an investment spread

capital gain. The unit trust schemes offer a lower initial return on income but are likely to provide capital appreciation. National Savings and building societies give higher income but the value of your capital will be eroded over time by the effects of inflation.

The solution is perhaps to take Framlington's advice and put some money in unit trusts and some in National Savings or building societies.

Richard Thomson

CHOOSING A UNIT TRUST

There are now over 500 authorised Unit Trusts available. Our expertise, knowledge of markets & research facilities can assist in achieving the returns you require. We shall be pleased to provide you with our current investment recommendations without charge.

FREE COPY OF INVESTMENT UNIT INVESTOR NEWSLETTER

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Unit Trust Advisor Services
58, Royal York Crescent
Canary, Bristol BS8 4JP
0212 741202
Tel. No. _____
Capital available £ _____
Information required ☐ INCOME ☐ GROWTH

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GROSS EQUIVALENT WITH TAX AT 30%
10.25% = 14.64%
WHERE FULL HALF YEARLY INTEREST IS ADDED TO THE ACCOUNT THE EFFECTIVE ANNUAL RATE IS
10.51% = 15.01%
* WITHDRAWAL OF CAPITAL ONLY
* INTEREST RATES SUBJECT TO VARIATION THROUGHOUT PERIOD OF INVESTMENT
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Member of the Building Societies Association
Assets exceed £250,000,000
Details: 125/126 Manchester Bridge Road, London SE1 7YU. Telephone: 01-403 1337
or London (Home) 2351. Birmingham 23551. Ipswich 01-277 2020. Chester 01-235 821.
Derbyshire 24622. Belfast 0222. Southampton 01-927 3823. Telford 01-257 2072. Reading 01-257 2072.
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UP TO 20% LAUNCH BONUS FINAL WEEK!

All over the world emerging companies are showing exciting growth potential.

The new generation fund, investing in smaller companies and young industries.

All over the world, exciting investment opportunities are being created by new industries, small companies that have recently been publicly floated, and organisations undergoing dramatic change.

Among industries like telecommunications, computer technology, and electronics, new growth areas are achieving profit growth beyond the reach of many older, dominant industries.

Smaller companies, or those recently floated or subject to takeover or merger, can enable new managements—often highly motivated by personal stockholdings—to achieve spectacular results.

The Perpetual International Emerging Companies Fund is being launched to concentrate particularly on these investment areas, which the Managers believe offer outstanding opportunity.

The research and analysis required, is at a level that the individual investor would find hard pressed to achieve alone. Over the last 10 years, Perpetual has developed a worldwide network of independent financial advisers—an ideal platform from which to identify successful emerging companies.

Successful international record

Perpetual, over the last decade, has specialised in international investment, and our two established international Funds have already proved to be excellent investment choices, with units increasing in value in each year of their lifetime.

The International Growth Fund, since its launch on 11th September 1974, has increased an original investment of £10,000 to a current worth of £155,500 and is Britain's top authorised unit trust for capital growth over the period ending 1st September 1984.

The Worldwide Recovery Fund since its launch on 23rd January 1982, has increased an original investment of £10,000 to a current worth of £18,300 as at 1st September 1984.

N.B. Figures are an offer to offer basis with net income re-invested. Past performance is not a guarantee of future success.

GROWTH FUND UP 145%*

Special launch bonus offer

Units in the Perpetual International Emerging Companies Fund are offered for sale at a fixed price of 50p until 12th October 1984. However, for investments made up to and including 12th October 1984 there is a special bonus available on the following basis:

For investments of £5,000 to £9,999—1% bonus.
For investments of £10,000 or more—2% bonus.

Act Now!

The Managers of this new Fund will be the same team as for our existing international Funds. Perpetual has over 100m of funds under management. The sole objective of the Fund is maximum capital growth, and the estimated initial yield is 1% gross per annum.

It is anticipated that the Fund's initial portfolio will be deployed in North America (50%), Europe, including the U.K., (30%) and the Far East (20%).

You should remember that the price of units and the income from them can go down as well as up.

To invest, simply complete the coupon and forward this, together with your cheque, to Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd, before 12th October 1984.

Perpetual Group International Emerging Companies Fund

APPLICATION FORM

To: Perpetual Unit Trust Management Limited,
40 Hart Street, Monks-Copthorne, Chesham RG9 2AZ.
Telephone: Henley-on-Thames (0491) 570806.
Registered in England No. 1164021 at the above address.

I/We enclose a cheque, made payable to Perpetual Unit Trust Management Ltd., for the amount shown below for immediate investment in the Perpetual International Emerging Companies Fund, at a fixed offer price of 50p per unit. I/We are over 18.

I/We wish to invest £ _____ (maximum £1,000)

Note: The launch offer closes on 12th October 1984. The application, together with your cheque, must reach us by this date. After that date, units will be allocated at the offer price prevailing on the day of receipt of your application.

SIGNATURE _____
FIRST NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
POSTCODE _____

SIGNATURE _____ THIS 6/10

Perpetual
Britain's Fast Growing Unit Trust Managers

TOP RATES FOR 7-DAY MONEY!

MONEYSPINNER PLUS

UP TO 9.85% NET P.A.

EQUAL TO 14.07% GROSS*

-NO-PENALTIES-

● Money at seven days' notice.
● Monthly income if you wish.

The best seven-day money rates available from any 'Top Twenty' building society—that's today's Moneyspinner Plus from Northern Rock.

Minimum investment is now only £500, maximum £30,000 (jointly £60,000).

Withdrawals require just seven days' notice and incur no penalties.

Interest is paid annually in October or you can receive it as monthly income.

Enquire at any Northern Rock branch or write to us FREEPOST in Newcastle (no stamp required).

AMOUNT INVESTED	INTEREST P.A.*	GROSS P.A.†
£500 or more	9.35%	13.36%
£5,000 or more	9.60%	13.71%
£20,000 or more	9.85%	14.07%

* The rate may vary.
† Equivalent yield for basic rate taxpayers.

NR NORTHERN ROCK BUILDING SOCIETY

People with your interest at heart.

Member of the Building Societies Association. Authorised for investment by Trustees, Executors and Agents throughout the U.K. Assets exceed £1,150 million.

1st Chairman, Northern Rock Building Society, FREEPOST, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1BR.

CHIEF OFFICE: Northern Rock House, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3PL. Telephone: 091 285 7291.
City of London Office: Stone House, 120/140 Old Broad Street, London EC2M 4HX. Telephone: 01 247 6861.
Scottish Office: 27 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3DN. Telephone: 031 226 3401.

FAMILY MONEY

Guide to buy-outs

Management buy-outs, where employees and directors take over the profitable divisions of ailing companies, are the most popular starting point for budding entrepreneurs. But there are often complex tax considerations to be taken into account.

An up-to-date guide on management buy-outs which covers these problems has been produced by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. The guide, *Tax implications of Management Buy-outs*, deals with various methods of structuring a buy-out. It is available at a price of £3 from the Publications Department, The Institute of Chartered Accountants, 389 Salisbury Boulevard, Wilton Gate East, Central Milton Keynes, MK9 2HL.

Fund's sad record

The likelihood of being seriously injured and incapacitated is far greater than the chance of being killed. But while most people have some form of life insurance, very few bother with accident and disability cover.

R. J. Temple, a firm of financial advisers, has put together a City of Westminster Assurance-backed 10-year investment-linked life insurance and disability package, called *Cover Plus*. It is, however, available only to the under-40s.

For every £100 paid in premiums, 225 goes towards providing the life and disability cover and £75 is invested in the City of Westminster Managed Fund.

The idea is a good one but it is a pity Mr Temple decided to do the deal with City of Westminster.

City of Westminster Managed Fund's longer term performance, sad to say, has been almost the worst performer in its field over a five-year period. A £1,000 investment in this fund five years ago would be worth only £1,406 today compared with the chart-topper, Provincial Life, which produced £2,340 for its investors.

Publishing stake

If you fancy a stake in a publishing company, you can invest in Beacon Publications and get full tax relief at your

highest rate paid under the Business Expansion Scheme.

Beacon is seeking additional funding for expansion of £250,000 with the offer of 250,000 shares at 180p each under the BES.

The company specialises in production of annual publications that are designed to generate revenue from the sale of the publication itself and from the sale of advertising in it.

Typical of the book is the *Business Location Handbook*, which provides a guide to the industrial and commercial property jungle, with information on comparative costs, local conditions, names and contacts in local planning offices and a mass of other useful information. Advertising accounts for 75-80 per cent of Beacon's revenues.

Further details and prospectus from: Beacon Publications, Jubilee House, Billing Brook Road, Weston Favell, Northampton, NN3, 4NW. Tel: 0604 407288.

Abbey's new portfolio

Abbey Unit Trusts is putting the final touches to its new income portfolio which borrows the expertise of Gordon Henderson, a former City of Westminster manager, to produce monthly income.

The scheme has three versions but all packages make use of three existing Abbey trusts - the High Income Equity, Gift & Fixed Interest and Worldwide Bond Trust. The mix is varied depending on your income requirements.

The Total Return version (the one which Abbey Unit recommends to most clients) aims to maximize return - sometimes producing more capital growth than income and vice versa - depending on market conditions. This portfolio is yielding 7.84 per cent.

The Level Income Portfolio produces level monthly payments and yields 7.28 per cent while the Trustee Portfolio has at least 50 per cent in gilts at any one time. This is yielding 8.28 per cent. Minimum investment in the scheme is £5,000.

Details are available from Abbey Unit Trust Managers, 1-3 St Paul's Churchyard, London EC4P.



Divorce course

Courses being run by the Women and Money group include "surviving a divorce" which will deal with the changes coming into force as a result of the new Divorce and Matrimonial Proceedings Act.

The half-day course takes place on November 27 at 21 Portland Place, London, W1. Miss Susan Fieldman, a solicitor, and Miss Celia Denton, a chartered accountant, will explain the legal and financial facts of marriage and divorce.

There is also a more general Women and Money course covering savings, tax, investment and dealing with your bank on November 10, at the same venue. The fee for the half-day divorce session is £15, or £22 for the full day on general money matters.

Further information is available from Miss Susan Fieldman (Tel: 0932 221286).

High-tech Touche

Touche Remnant, the investment and unit trust group, may have picked the right time to launch its Global Technology Fund, the shakeout in technology stocks, particularly in the US, which hit its peak this year now appears to be over. Many of the weaker high-tech companies have disappeared and the

stronger ones generally look cheap. Touche Remnant is spreading its investments in technology companies worldwide. One of the managers' main aims is to be flexible about the geographical spread of the fund.

The group has considerable experience of technology investment through its Technology Investment Trust and Berkeley Development Capital fund. The new fund is aiming for high capital growth.

Morrington leads

Many of the smaller building societies are still catching up on the recent interest rate rises of their larger brethren. As usual, the best rates are offered to investors with more money and more time.

Morrington Building Society comes top of this week's batch of deposit rates with 10 per cent net payable on sums of £20,000, it offers 9.8 per cent on deposits between £10,000 and £20,000, 9.5 per cent for amounts between £2,000 and £10,000, and 9.3 per cent on sums under £2,000. In all cases, only one day's withdrawal notice is required.

The only comparable rates are from the Bolton and Heme Bay building societies where you need less money but more time. Bolton requires only £5,000 before it pays out 9.9 per cent net but it requires three months' notice. Heme Bay asks for an even smaller deposit - £1,000 - before paying 9.9 per cent on its two-year bond.

One of the least attractive rates is offered by the largest of the societies offering more. Gateway has increased the interest on its Gold Star account to 9.4 per cent net a year but to depositors with more than £5,000 in the account it will pay 9.82 per cent.

No Tyndall increase

The Tyndall fund management group has made it plain that it wants nothing to do with the new commissions just agreed by the Unit Trust Association on regular savings schemes.

Tyndall confirms that it will continue not paying commission on its schemes, firmly turning its back on forking out the

20 per cent of first year's contributions to an intermediary.

Mr Brian Pepperall, the chairman, said: "We continue to believe that the investor's best interests are served by not increasing charges - which would be necessary if we offered commission to intermediaries. We will, therefore, continue to offer our Unit Trust Savings Plan without any additional costs to the investor."

Furthermore, Tyndall gives an undertaking that today's charges will not be increased later in the life of the plan.

Multicurrency fund

Yet another multicurrency fund - this time from Barclays Unicom - has been launched, offering investors the option of sterling, dollars, Deutschmarks and yen funds.

The aim of Barclays Unicom Multicurrency Fund is to provide investors with above average interest, coupled with a choice of currencies through the medium of the wholesale money market, said Mr Clive Fern Smith, chairman of Barclays Unicom International.

It is an accumulation fund with interest rolled up and reinvested. The tax liability is deferred until redemption. Details can be had from Barclays Unicom International, 1 Charing Cross, St Helier, Jersey.

School fees plan

There are those who believe that school fees plans are a specialist field and others who maintain they are simply investments. If you belong to the latter school of thought, then the flexible Framlington School Fees Plan may appeal to you.

It is a lump sum or regular saving scheme, executed through a deed of covenant if required, into any of the Framlington unit trusts.

The minimum monthly contribution is £10 but the payments can be stopped or started at any time without penalty. The proceeds, of course, do not have to be used for school fees.

Nine trusts are available covering all the significant investment areas as well

MORTGAGES

When rises in premiums are built in

It is amazing how life insurance companies manage to make a drawback sound like something worth having. One of the few virtues of buying a house with an endowment linked policy is that the cost of the life insurance premium is known and remains constant.

This is of particular help to first-time buyers since they are then able to budget. Interest on the loan will, of course, continue to fluctuate in line with interest rate changes.

Now Hambro Life is marketing its "revolutionary" Adjustable Mortgage Plan, which offers a built-in policy review system to guarantee that the proceeds of the plan would be sufficient to repay a mortgage on maturity.

This facility could, of course, be useful if you move house and buy a more expensive property - you will need more insurance cover.

But it is no coincidence that the facility will just ensure that if the underlying Hambro funds to which the home loan and the policy are linked do not perform well enough to provide sufficient to repay the loan on maturity, they can be observed by the simple device of asking the borrower for more money in the form of higher premiums.

Lorna Bourke

NOW YOU CAN BUY HIGH INTEREST CERTIFICATES ON EASY TERMS.

9.06% p.a.

TAX-FREE OVER 5 YEARS

Save between £20 and £100 a month by standing order and at the end of twelve months you will be issued with a Yearly Plan Certificate. Hold your Certificate for a further four years and you will earn the maximum rate of return.

Current rate. The current rate on offer is 9.06% p.a. tax-free over the five years from your first payment. The table below shows how your money grows at this rate.

Total invested in five years (12 payments monthly)	Certificate value when issued (at end of first year)	Certificate value after four years
12 x £20 = £240	£247	£356
12 x £50 = £600	£619	£890
12 x £100 = £1200	£1239	£1781

The rate you will be offered is the rate current the day we receive your application. It's then fixed and guaranteed over five years, whatever happens to interest rates elsewhere.

If you don't want to accept the rate offered, just cancel your Standing Order. It's that simple. Carrying on. You needn't stop your payments after twelve months. We will write and tell you the guaranteed return on your next Certificate. The plan will simply continue automatically if you want to carry on.

You can take your money out at any time, but you will get the best rate of return if you keep each Certificate for a full four years.

Invest Here and Now. Complete the application form and Standing Order below and send them both by first class post to: The Savings Certificate Office, Yearly Plan Section, Durham DH99 1NS.

Do not send any money. If investing for a child under 7, ask for application form YP1 at the Post Office. Trustees: write to the Savings Certificate Office for form YP2.



NATIONAL SAVINGS YEARLY PLAN

PROSPECTUS 2ND JULY 1984

DESCRIPTION AND TAX RELIEF - National Savings Yearly Plan is a savings plan established under the Finance Act 1974. It is a long-term investment plan designed to provide a steady stream of income over a period of 5 years. The plan is designed to provide a steady stream of income over a period of 5 years. The plan is designed to provide a steady stream of income over a period of 5 years.

DEFINITIONS - In this prospectus, "applicant" means an eligible person who has applied for a certificate under the plan. "Certificate" means the certificate issued to the applicant under the plan. "Standing Order" means the standing order issued to the applicant under the plan.

ELIGIBILITY - A Yearly Plan application is accepted for a person who is at least 16 years of age and is a resident of the United Kingdom. The plan is designed to provide a steady stream of income over a period of 5 years.

APPLICATION - An applicant will complete an application form. The application form will be sent to the National Savings Certificate Office. The application form will be sent to the National Savings Certificate Office.

INTEREST RATES NOTIFICATION AND ACCEPTANCE - The interest rate notified to the applicant will be the rate current the day we receive your application. It's then fixed and guaranteed over five years, whatever happens to interest rates elsewhere.

LIMITS - The maximum monthly payment under the scheme is £200. The maximum total payment under the scheme is £2,400. The maximum total payment under the scheme is £2,400.

SUBSEQUENT AGREEMENTS

10. Providing that at least 7 days' notice is given in writing to the National Savings Certificate Office, the applicant has the right to cancel the certificate at any time. The applicant has the right to cancel the certificate at any time. The applicant has the right to cancel the certificate at any time.

11. Payments on subsequent certificates must be for the same amount as the payments on the first certificate. Payments on subsequent certificates must be for the same amount as the payments on the first certificate.

12. Payments on subsequent certificates must be made on the same date as the payments on the first certificate. Payments on subsequent certificates must be made on the same date as the payments on the first certificate.

13. Payments on subsequent certificates must be made by the same method as the payments on the first certificate. Payments on subsequent certificates must be made by the same method as the payments on the first certificate.

14. Payments on subsequent certificates must be made to the same account as the payments on the first certificate. Payments on subsequent certificates must be made to the same account as the payments on the first certificate.

15. Payments on subsequent certificates must be made to the same address as the payments on the first certificate. Payments on subsequent certificates must be made to the same address as the payments on the first certificate.

YEARLY PLAN APPLICATION

THE SAVINGS CERTIFICATE OFFICE, YEARLY PLAN SECTION, DURHAM DH99 1NS.

1 Name and Address of Applicant (BLOCK LETTERS PLEASE)

Surname _____ Mr/Ms/Miss _____

First name(s) _____

Address _____

Date of Birth _____ Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

Postcode _____

For National Savings use only

2 I will arrange monthly payments of: £ _____

Other Payments to Yearly Plan if payments are already being made to Yearly Plan on behalf of the above, please give the Yearly Plan numbers: _____

4 I accept the terms of the Prospectus dated 2 July 1984.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

Yearly Plan Standing Order Mandate

Please pay to the Bank of England for the credit of National Savings

SORTING CODE NUMBER _____ ACCOUNT NUMBER _____

10-21-99 22577009 Quoting Reference: _____

on the _____ of each month until further notice in writing, the sum of £ _____

Please enter full Name and Address of Bank _____

Name of account to be debited _____

Account Number _____

Bank Branch _____

Signature of Account Holder(s) _____

Date _____

ARE YOUR SAVINGS EARNING YOU

17.27% GROSS P.A.*

With Homeowners Friendly Society and Bradford & Bingley Building Society you really can reap the rewards of regular saving. If you pay tax at 30% your investments need to earn a massive 17.27% gross to do better, because our yield of up to 12.09% has no tax liability whatsoever. (which is even better news for higher rate taxpayers).

Your savings are invested in 'Bradford & Bingley' - so there's absolutely no risk involved. And you get built-in life insurance protection.

If you are aged between 18 and 70, and are willing to save regularly for 10 years, Homeowners High Return Savings Plans are definitely for you. There are also attractive lump sum investments.

Write today and start getting more out of your money. Homeowners Friendly Society, FREEPOST, Springfield Ave., Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 5BR. *Gross rates of interest and tax relief. Gross rates subject to change.

FREEPOST - NO STAMP NEEDED

If I like to know more about Homeowners High Return Savings Plans, please send me the facts. Post to Homeowners Friendly Society, FREEPOST, Springfield Ave., Harrogate, North Yorkshire HG1 5BR.

MR/MRS/MISS _____

HOUSEHOLD ADDRESS _____

POSTCODE _____

A SAVINGS PLAN FOR ALMOST EVERYONE

If you need capital growth, increased

income or a combination of both these factors, you have two options.

You can investigate the several hundred investment schemes on offer from building societies, unit trust groups and insurance and pension companies.

Or you can talk to us.

The intelligent alternative to

clipping every coupon on this page

You'll find us a most unusual company: very active indeed on our clients' behalfs (rather like the best merchant banks) but approachable to the point of informality (quite unlike any merchant bank).

We're Registered Insurance Brokers with a reputation built on working closely with some of Britain's biggest institutions: But above all our track record in making money for our clients is, quite simply, excellent.

If you have a lump sum to invest (we normally consider £10,000 is the starting point), please get in touch.

We'd prefer you to phone us and arrange a meeting: please call Nigel Mitchell on 01-404 5766. Alternatively, fill in the coupon and we'll call you or send further details.

High Mitchell, Chase de Vere Investments Ltd, Freeport, 24 Leadenhall Lane, London EC3A 3BB

Name _____ Address _____ Business phone _____

Home phone _____

CHASE DE VERE INVESTMENTS LIMITED

FAMILY MONEY

How to invest from £20 a month in The City.

If you have £20 a month or more available, the City can be yours. Because Investment 5, the flexible new plan from Hill Samuel, will give your savings access to major financial markets.

Our past investment performance shows that Investment 5 could provide a return considerably higher than that offered by a building society.*

Receive full details by completing and returning the coupon below and posting it to the address shown. It's your way of getting your money to work in the City.

*£20 per month invested from 1st June 1979 in an Investment 5 as it now exists, linked to the Mowlem Fund as it then existed - the annual return would have averaged 10.6% over the last 5 years.

To Hill Samuel Life and Investment Services Limited, NLA Tower, 12/16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, CR9 2DR. Telephone: 01-686 4355

I would like to hear more about how Investment 5 can change me from a saver into an investor.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone (Home) _____

(Business) _____

HILL SAMUEL
INVESTMENT SERVICES

Pound's fall is good news for some

The poor performance of sterling on the foreign exchange last month did have its compensations for investors in overseas unit trusts.

For instance, the Dow Jones index, which climbed nearly 40 points at one stage on favourable news about the US economy, money supply figures and interest rates, subsequently retreated to end September at a small loss. However, when British investors take into account the dollar's strong showing, the loss is transformed into a rise of more than 4 per cent.

Sterling did not have a bad time against just the dollar. The yen also made headway against the pound, inflating a 1 per cent gain by the Tokyo New Stock Exchange index into a 5 per cent jump in sterling terms.

Many unit trust managers, though, did better than the markets. This was particularly so in the Japanese sector, where only five of 30 funds monitored during September failed to achieve a 5 per cent gain.

Fidelity Japan, for example, marked up a 7.1 per cent offer price increase to extend its lead at the head of the 1984 league table. Abbey Japan, a front runner earlier this year, bounced back with an 11.6 per cent rise to move into fourth place.

However, both of those increases were outshone by the performance of a recent newcomer to the industry, Grofund Japan, run by the Allied Irish Investment Bank and only launched in July, achieved a 16.3 per cent price gain over the past four weeks.

Apparently the source of the fund's success was some special situation stocks and the fact that the fund is still small and flexible enough to move easily in and out of the market.

In fact, Grofund Managers found a similar recipe for

success in the American sector. Grofund American outclassed its rivals with a 20.1 per cent rise over September. Again the investments were mainly special situations.

The strongest investment area last month, however, was Hongkong. News of the Sino-British accord was well received, but by the end of the month there were signs that the initial euphoria was wearing a little thin.

Although some analysts have been talking of the Hang Seng index passing 1,200 before the end of the year, potential investors in the colony should still expect a volatile ride.

Additionally, the Hongkong stock market is not the bargain basement that it was earlier this year. The average price-earnings ratio now stands higher than the average on Wall Street.

The back markers this year continue to be the Australian funds. They take six of the last 10 places in the 1984 league table. Weak commodity prices have been primarily to blame for the disappointing performance down under.

Mike Hockings

TOP 10 UNIT TRUSTS
Current value of £100 invested for nine months to October 1*

Fund	Value
1. Fidelity Japan	142.80
2. Manulife High Income	134.20
3. Oppenheimer Inc and Growth	130.10
4. Abbey Japan	129.10
5. M&G Mid and Gen	128.30
6. Target Special Sit	127.50
7. Barrington High Yield	127.50
8. Target Income	126.90
9. Govett Japan Growth	126.90
10. Key Equity and Gen	126.70

Source: Plannet Savings
*Offer to offer price, net income reinvested.

INVESTMENT

A taste of new wine prices

The purchase of quality wine at the first opportunity it becomes available not only gives the investor the best price but the greatest range.

Dolmore, the wine merchants established in 1842 whose customers include the Queen, has announced its opening price scheme. Last year its offer was of 1982 clarets, which have risen in price even before shipment.

"As a pure investment, claret must come first," says Mr Freddy Price, a director.

The new offer includes Burgundies and West German wines. The two Burgundies come from the Morey domain: Chassagne-Montrachet, les Embazeres 1982 is better than many Bâtard-Montrachets and costs £112.44 per dozen bottles, while Beaune, Greves 1982 is a premier cru at £105.60. Both include VAT.

From West Germany, two fine 1983 wines are on offer. One is a Riesling Spätlese from the Becker family estate in Eltville in the Rheingau, at £87.48. The other is a Müller-Helmchen Riesling Spätlese at £60.48 made by the Richters, a family which owns the largest part of the famous Brauneberger Juffer.

Eight 1983 clarets are offered with payment dates split with the initial order, payment is required only for the cost of the wine in bottle, lying in the Bordeaux region (ranging from £14.88 to £78.84 per dozen bottles).

A second invoice will be sent in late 1985/early 1986 when the wine has arrived in Britain and is ready for delivery.

Dolmore is at Waterloo House, 228-232 Waterloo Station Approach, London, SE1 7BE (Tel: 01-928 4851).

HOLIDAY FAILURES

When paying by plastic might not do you credit

The price war that raged all summer in the travel trade has recently claimed two more victims: Vantage Holidays and Ventura Holidays.

In theory, anyone who buys an inclusive air travel package holiday is protected if the company fails - either through the Association of British Travel Agents' bonding scheme or similar arrangements organized by the Civil Aviation Authority.

If these bonds prove insufficient, the air travel reserve fund is the last resort. In practice the way you pay for your holiday may also affect your rights as a customer in the event of a collapse.

Should you pay for your holiday with a credit card? Many of us do, probably without realizing that it can make a difference to our position in the event of a failure than if we had paid with a cheque or a bundle of used fivers.

Credit card holders may be buying themselves extra protection along with a holiday if they pay on Access or Barclaycard. But some, like those who bought a Laker package holiday with a credit card, may find themselves last in the queue for a payout.

For although all the Laker victims have been reimbursed, two years on, the holiday trade and the credit card companies still seem no nearer agreement on what should happen in the future.

The problem rests with section 75 of the Consumer Credit Act, which makes credit card companies (not charge cards like American Express or Diners' Club) equally responsible with the suppliers of goods and services for faults or failure.

The consumer, in theory, can look to the credit card company for reimbursement. But when it comes to paying for your holiday with a credit card, the legal position is confused.

First, the customer is sometimes dealing not with the supplier - in the case of the tour operator - but with an intermediary such as a travel agent. The credit card companies argue that, where there is such an intermediary whom the customer has paid, in law there is no legal responsibility on the part of the credit card company.

Secondly, package tours by air are covered by one or other of the bonding arrangements with the Air Travel Reserve Fund as the ultimate backstop. Should credit card companies be regarded as the first port of call for the customer or merely the payers of last resort? It was this dispute between Barclaycard and the Air Travel Reserve Fund that led to some Laker holidaymakers waiting until last spring for their money.

The Office of Fair Trading says that credit card companies are equally liable, but points out that these problem areas can really be sorted out by a test case in the courts - something the OFT is not empowered to do.

Mr Francis Higgins of Abta, agreed, the situation was confused. "After the Laker crash people who had bought package tours on a credit card found themselves going back and forth between the bond administrator and the credit card company."

The problem with Laker was that the bonding wasn't enough to cover the claims, so the question was whether the credit card companies or the Air Travel Reserve Fund should compensate holidaymakers. We have been trying to establish a charter between the holiday firms and the credit card companies to clarify the situation for the customer."

Earlier this year Barclaycard paid up without admitting legal liability. More recently, Barclaycard withdrew from the talks to establish the charter. Mr Michael Wilmore of Barclaycard said: "We are now

looking at the possibility of getting some kind of assurance for Barclaycard holders which would mean that they could be paid out immediately in the event of a holiday company collapse." Access, meanwhile, still seems to be hopeful of talking its way to some formal agreements.

From the point of view of the customer buying a holiday it is all unsatisfactory. While using a credit card should give you more security because, if all else fails, you have a claim under the Consumer Credit Act, it may mean that payments are delayed, as in the case of Laker.

The credit card companies point out that the various bonding schemes are paid for ultimately by the customer as part of the cost of the holiday. The holiday trade tends to the view that the bonds are a form of insurance and insurance only pays out when no other party is liable.

What is certain, however, is that buying your scheduled flight (but not charter) tickets on a credit card direct from the airline provides the only form of protection. Scheduled flight operators have no form of bonding whatsoever and in the event of failure the only recourse for a customer would be through his credit card company if he had used that method of payment. Neither Access or Barclaycard disputed their liability for customers of the Laker airline as opposed to the Laker holiday company.

Access says holidaymakers got their money within days of Laker's collapse, but only those who bought their tickets direct. Those who buy through travel agents equally have no other form of protection, but their situation with the credit card companies is less clear.

Barclaycard paid out but without admitting legal liability in cases where air tickets had been bought through a travel agent.

By the time you've worked out how best to pay for your holiday next year, you will undoubtedly be in need of a good rest.

Maggie Drummond

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Super Bonus Account £200 and over Monthly income on £2,000 and over	SUPER* RATE 9.78% 9.55% = 13.64%^{††}	Immediate No notice - 28 days interest lost; 28 days notice - no interest lost.
Bonus-7 Account £200 and over Monthly income on £2,000 and over	SUPER* RATE 9.52% 9.30% = 13.29%^{††}	Immediate No notice - 7 days interest lost; 7 days notice - no interest lost.

* The Nationwide Super Rate is the effective annual rate paid when full half-yearly interest reviews are requested.
†† Interest per annum paid half yearly.
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FAMILY MONEY

BANKING

Dunbar moves down market

Dunbar, the banking arm of Allied Hambro, is moving away from its up-market image and reducing the minimum sums required to take advantage of its services.

Allied's chairman, Mr Mark Weinberg, said: "When we launched Financial Management Programme last October, we saw it as a major long-term move in the direction of providing a full range of financial services, rather than the instant creation of a banking service. We set an initial high minimum entry level of £25,000 and have marketed the product on a low-key basis since the launch. We are now confident that the system is thoroughly tried and tested and are ready to open up the programme to a wider range of customers."

But it does not sound like sensible marketing to "practise" on high net worth clients - potentially the most valuable customers. What Mr Weinberg really means is that Allied Hambro cannot find enough people with £25,000-plus to sign up.

The service offers a Dunbar Master Account, now available to anyone with an initial deposit of £1,000, which pays money market interest rates and offers cheque book facilities. Interest is paid on all credit balances (though at a lower rate if the balance falls below £1,000).

In addition, customers receive five free cheques or standing orders a month - after that they pay 30p per transaction. But nothing is totally free, since there is a monthly service charge of £2.

Holders of the Master Account get an agreed overdraft facility of at least £4,000, at 2.5 per cent over Dunbar's base rate, and it comes with a Dunbar Visa card thrown in. The monthly statement has the useful facility of listing payees.

If a customer has £10,000 or more he can take advantage of the Financial Management Programme and all its frills. Those who take up the offer of having their investments managed by Dunbar/Allied Hambro get a higher overdraft limit (normally 40 per cent of the value of investments held by Dunbar, but it can be 60 per cent if you keep your money in Hambro Investment Bonds, Allied Unit Trusts or gilt-edged securities). This is not much of a concession since most bank managers would do the same.

You also get membership of Diners Club with the account settled automatically each month. And there is an optional discretionary portfolio management service through Dunbar Fund Managers if you have a minimum of £50,000.

Further details from Dunbar & Company, Allied Hambro Centre, Swindon, SN1 1EL.

Lorna Bourke

HOME LOANS

Calculations that add up to a strong case against endowment mortgages

Insurance-linked home loans are still popular but there is less and less reason for choosing them.

A degree of mystery hangs over the mortgage market: why do so many borrowers still opt for low-cost endowment mortgages which no longer attract life insurance relief instead of straightforward repayment loans? Even the insurance companies selling endowment policies seem somewhat surprised by the continuing high demand.

To begin with, endowment mortgages are more expensive. Until the last Budget, endowment loans had a clear advantage. The introduction of mortgage interest relief at source (MIRAS) made repayment mortgages more expensive, especially in the early years. The result was a surge of business in endowment schemes which swung the balance in the market towards this type of mortgage.

But in this year's Budget the Government withdrew the 15 per cent life assurance premium relief (LAPR) from which endowment mortgages had benefited. Although they are now 15 per cent more expensive, industry estimates suggest that endowment mortgages still account for around 60 per cent of home loan demand since the Budget.

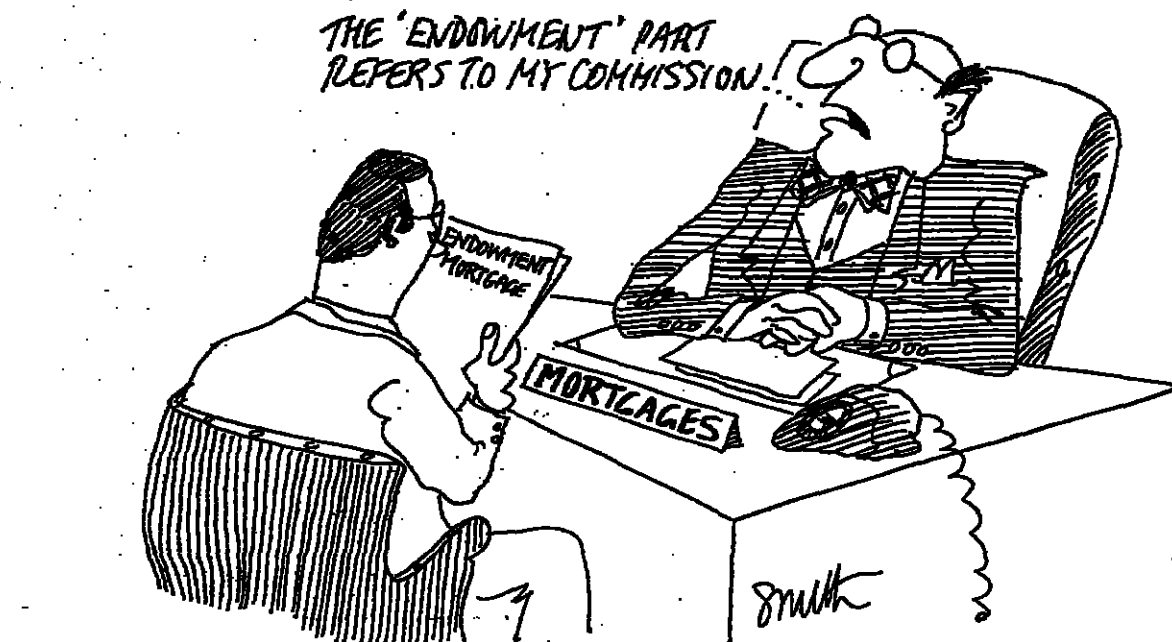
For the 80 per cent of mortgage borrowers in the basic rate tax band, the difference in cost is considerable. Someone with a £30,000 mortgage, repayable over 25 years at a rate of 13.25 per cent, is likely to be paying the building society £261 a month (if it is a constant net repayment loan) or £247 a month (under net repayments schemes).

In either case there would be the cost of mortgage protection cover on top - a couple of pounds a month or so, depending on age.

But someone with the same endowment loan at 13.75 per cent (there is usually a 0.5 per cent premium for insurance-linked loans) will be paying net interest of £240 a month plus life assurance premiums of £44 a month (a figure quoted by Standard Life). This makes the cost of the endowment loan at £284 a month - well above the cost of the straight repayment mortgage.

That people should choose a more expensive policy when the pressure on mortgage rates is already upwards, seems surprising. But there are more arguments against endowment loans besides price.

The policyholder gets life cover and an enticing lump sum when the policy matures. Yet the life cover on a £30,000 loan is likely to be less than a third of that amount.



A Standard Life policy, for instance, provides a sum assured of £9,723. This builds up as bonuses are added each year, but it will take many years before it is enough to repay the loan if the borrower dies. This risk is covered by the incorporated mortgage protection policy. The cash surplus at maturity is also of dubious value. The same Standard Life policy estimates that the surplus will be about £26,000 after 25 years. But, this is not guaranteed and who knows what inflation will do to the real value of that sum over such a long period? Even assuming that the current relatively low rate of inflation remains constant, the cash surplus would look considerably less attractive by the time the policy matures.

Moreover, it has gone largely unnoticed by new investors that the security of their policies being able to pay off the full amount of the loan on maturity is being eroded. There is no absolute guarantee that a low-cost endowment policy will always produce enough to cover the full amount of the mortgage to which it is linked.

Policies are sold on estimates of the value of future bonus amounts based on current bonus rates. Such estimates could prove very wrong. The prudential controls on these estimates used to be very strict. Yet in the attempt to produce cheaper policies - in order to keep up demand for them - after the Budget both insurance companies and building societies have relaxed their prudential requirements.

Until the loss of LAPR, the general method of calculating the future value of a policy was to assume a future bonus rate of 80 per cent of the current rate. These projected bonuses were then added to the sum assured to give the final maturity value which could be expected. This generally left a wide margin of security for both the policyholder and the lender.

Since the Budget, companies have been working out future projections on a slightly different basis which gives less security. Under the new method the bonuses are compounded at the current rate and then 80 per cent of the total is added to the sum assured to get the projected policy value. The result produces a higher projected value than the previous method, enabling the insurance company to lower the level of the sum assured, which in turn allows premiums to be reduced.

Going back to the Standard Life example, the endowment policy for a £30,000 mortgage costs £43.45 by the first method, and under the second £39.55. But the newer method of calculation is less reliable for two reasons. It puts more weight on future bonuses which means that if bonus rates fall significantly, the policy is in even more danger of falling short of the amount necessary to repay the home loan at maturity. It also gives a cash surplus of 40 per cent less than the other method.

The most radical solution so far to price cutting, however, has come from Scottish Equitable. It has abandoned the prudential 80 per cent of bonuses and projects policies on the basis of 100 per cent of current bonus rates.

Because the bonus element is so large in these projections, the sum assured can be cut down by about 25 per cent of the amount of ordinary endowment policies. This enables the price to be reduced as well, giving a monthly mortgage repayment much closer to that of an equivalent repayment mortgage.

Clearly, this type of policy is even more subject to the unpredictable vagaries of future investment returns and bonus rates. There is no 20 per cent margin to fall back on. It could mean an increase in premium rates if some future shortfall in investment performance means the policy proceeds will not otherwise cover the mortgage.

Not only is the policyholder potentially subject to unpredictable changes in premium rates, but the cash surplus he or she receives after 25 years is less than half that available from an ordinary endowment policy.

As the new breed of low-cost endowment policies relies so heavily on high investment performance, the investor must ask whether that performance will in fact be achieved.

Clearly, over the last 25 years the annual reversionary bonus rates of insurance companies have never been reduced. This is held up by the companies as an indication of the reliability of their policies.

But Norwich Union recently attacked companies for projecting with-profit policies on current investment rates. Over the last three or four years investment conditions have been extraordinarily favourable, producing returns of up to 15 per cent per annum. Norwich Union argues that to project policies on these rates of return is absurdly optimistic over 20 or 30 years current performance could not possibly be maintained.

The clear implication is that, even if the endowment policies finally produce enough to cover the amount of the mortgage, they are unlikely to provide as big a cash surplus as investors expect.

In which case, one might well ask, why pay extra for an endowment mortgage which may end up giving you no more than you would have got from a cheaper repayment loan?

The short answer is probably that people do not buy endowment mortgages - they are sold them. With mortgage demand so high, the endowment element is clearly good business for the insurance companies and the building societies who receive very high commission on these policies. For every endowment policy sold through a building society, the society receives a commission of 60 per cent of the first year's premium. Naturally, building societies deny making any attempts to influence their clients. But it would seem they have little incentive to dissuade anyone from taking the endowment route.

Richard Thomson

HOME LOANS

Net monthly cost of borrowing £30,000 over 25 years for a man aged 35

Repayment (including mortgage protection premium)	£265
*Endowment (projected at 80 per cent of current bonus rate)	£284
*Endowment (projected at 80 per cent of total projected bonuses)	£280
†Endowment (projected at 100 per cent of current bonus rate)	£275

* Quotes from Standard Life † Quotes from Scottish Equitable Monthly repayments have been calculated assuming an interest charge of 13.25 on the repayment loan and 13.75 on the endowments

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UK Electronics and Quist Technology Market † Source: Datastream

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Companies in both Japan and America are moving towards new breakthroughs in computer technology. And the latest super computers processing 200 million instructions per second could soon be obsolete.

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TR 10

Liverpool and Tottenham hear echoes in their cups

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Both Liverpool and Tottenham Hotspur heard welcome echoes of their triumphs in the European Cup and UEFA Cup respectively when the second round draws of the three competitions were announced yesterday.

Liverpool, the only club to have won the European Cup winners' list in the field of 16, the two are giants in their own land (Benfica have been the champions of Portugal for three out of the last four years). Liverpool have overhauled them in their two meetings so far.

On each occasion Liverpool have not only gone through four goals on aggregate (6-2 in 1976 and 5-1 in 1984) but they have also finished the tournament by collecting the trophy. This season's prize is not the only foreign feat in Liverpool's sights. They are to compete with Juventus for the Super Cup over two legs in January and February.

The onus for Tottenham are wrapped around Belgium who met Nottingham Forest in the previous round. Last season it was Anderlecht who knocked out Brian Clough's side in the semi-final before losing the two-legged final on penalties. Now it is Bruges. The first leg will be surrounded by dark fears.

Manchester United, who may have difficulties in persuading their followers to follow them on their journey across the waters to the Netherlands, will be contacting Clough as well to ask for information on their opponents, PSV Eindhoven. Forest beat them in the second round last season. Another omen perhaps?

Although Queen's Park Rangers, forced again to surrender home advantage, set as hosts at Highbury, and Dundee United know little about their foes, Rangers scarcely need a dossier. They are up

The capital disproves that 'softie' theory

By Clive White

Whatever happened to the southern softie? All London's five clubs held positions of power in the top half of the table with Tottenham Hotspur cockerel rating the most ahead of Arsenal on goal difference. Today's matches should have London more reason for concern.

The great merit of this capital achievement is that it has been done by seeking to entertain rather than just win, so disproving the theory that you must have the people some of the time at least away from home, in order to succeed. Each of these five clubs have set out with attacking principles, some more so than Tottenham and never more so than this week's 6-0 drubbing of Portsmouth.

Today at Southampton they will need to sustain such positive thought as they seek their seventh consecutive win. Anything less than victory and they may suffer the palling prospect of being overtaken by Arsenal. Ironically, Southampton are the club who are leading the south side down at the moment. Last May they were a long way from Southampton, who beat a weakened Tottenham 5-0. This time Southampton will be the weakened ones with doubts about the fitness of Dennis and Jordan, who is in for a ding-dong at the Dell against Robert.

Arsenal are in a sufficiently greedy mood to take all the points at home against last-luck Everton, who give Van der Harve his debut as a recall. It should not be forgotten, though, that Everton have won five of their last six away games. Chelsea and West Ham must be confident of picking up points, too, as must Queens Park Rangers, who are looking for a goal in the punch drum on goals at the moment. Rangers have Stankovic and Micklewhite back against Luton Town, who chase a unique third successive win on Rangers' magic carpet.

Luton and Watford are conveniently overlooked, of course, in the new southern togetherness. If Watford fail to record their first win at home to date, they will be the first club in the English League to go without a win in 10 games. Watford, the manager, to deny the presence of a small crisis. So far, supporters at Vicarage Road have made do on a diet of goals rather than points.

A more intriguing debut and an historic one at that of Didier Six, one of Europe's great winners over the last decade, for Aston Villa against Tottenham. Six, who has been on loan from Middlesbrough, will become the first Frenchman to play in the English League. Six is preferred to Walters and demonstrated enough in the European championships last summer to show that he is still a man to reckon with. France, however, think rather differently and yesterday left him out of their squad for the World Cup qualifier against Liechtenstein.

Today's fourth division League match between Colchester United and Exeter City has been postponed.

SECOND ROUND DRAWS

EUROPEAN CUP: Dynamo East Berlin v Austria Vienna; Levski Sofia v Dinamo Zagreb; FC Barcelona v Real Madrid; Tottenham Hotspur v Anderlecht; Benfica v Liverpool.

UEFA CUP: Tottenham Hotspur v Tottenham Hotspur; Tottenham Hotspur v Tottenham Hotspur; Tottenham Hotspur v Tottenham Hotspur.

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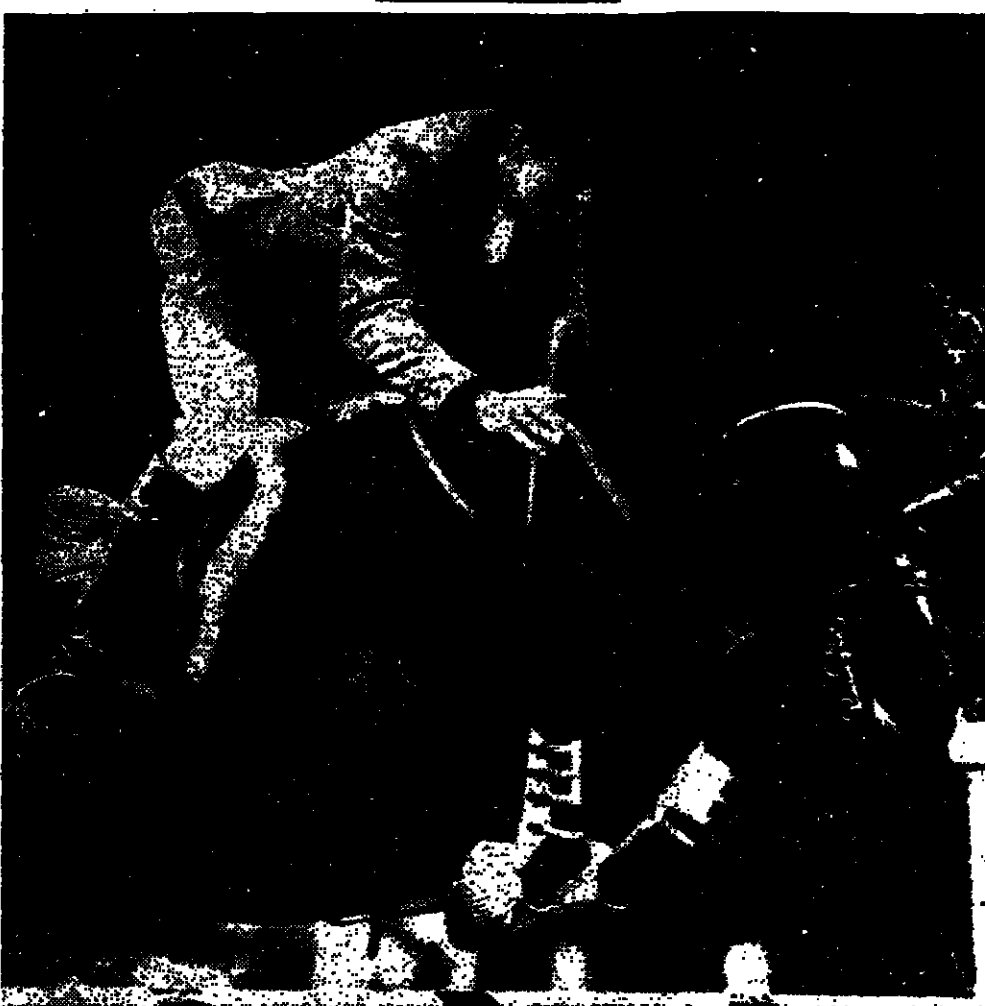
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Ian Plaster on Halo in the Grade C Championship (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Halo brighter than Winegold

By Jenny MacArthur

Nick Skelton increased his tally of wins at this week's Horse of the Year Show to six when he won yesterday's Godfrey Davis European National Grade C Championship on Lord Incheape's Halo.

Fisher on the Irish-bred Halo Exit, who was out of novices but is not ready for grands prix.

In the earlier Lombard Silver Spur competition, Skelton and the nine-year-old Halo won by 10 lengths from 22-year-old James Fisher on the Irish-bred Halo Exit, who was out of novices but is not ready for grands prix.

The plucky Irish mare, Miss Moet, formerly called Abbeville, had the crowd gasping on Thursday night when, ridden by the Brazilian, Nelson Pessoa, she scored effort-

lessly over the big wall at 7f 3in to win the £2,300 first prize in the Northwick Union Purse.

Of the three horses, all Irish-bred, who reached the final round, Carroll's Royal Lion, ridden by Eddie Macken, made a bold jump over the wall but took out the top

over the big wall at 7f 3in to win the £2,300 first prize in the Northwick Union Purse.

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At the Kenelegan sales in July.

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Ballesteros masters Darcy and cold

From John Hennessy, Paris

Severiano Ballesteros emphatically demonstrated what he was master on the second day of the Lancôme trophy yesterday. With a second round of 66, six under par, he transformed a deficit of four shots against Eamonn Darcy, his playing partner who held the overnight lead, into a credit balance of three strokes.

Ballesteros is on 137, Darcy on 140 after a 73 yesterday.

The St Nom la Bretache course with its dripping sky, and dipping thermometer seemed no place for heroics, especially if the hero is suffering from his usual autumnal cold. But for much of the time there seemed to be an air of inevitability about Ballesteros's golf that must have brought a further chill to Darcy.

Mostly it seemed merely a question of whether or not the putt would drop. The first and third holes ended the Open champion, but a curling six footer at the second posed no problems and when, wonder of wonders, he was in the rough off the fourth tee, he hooked a second round the trees and holed from 25 feet. At the long fifth, with Darcy embedded in the woods, he hit

a soaring three iron to 40 feet and bagged an eagle.

There were two more birdies coming in, together with a "stupid five" (his description) at the 359th hole. A huge drive left him only 40 yards to go, but he hit it poorly and then left his chip 20 feet short. Even so, his 66 was the lowest round of the season and set up the possibility, or perhaps the probability, of his third victory of the season.

Torrence and Brand both emulated Ballesteros's eagle at the fifth - at 476 yards it is more of a sitting cold. But for much of the time there seemed to be an air of inevitability about Ballesteros's golf that must have brought a further chill to Darcy.

Nick Faldo with two rounds of 74, is playing the unusual role of also-ran.

LEADING SCORES: 137: S Ballesteros (Sp) 71, 66; 138: S Torrence (W), 66; G Brand (W), 66; 140: E Darcy (W) 72, 73; B Lange (W) 73, 73; 141: C Clark (W), 68, 73; M Janner (W), 68, 142; D Smyth (W) 73, 70; C Patten (W) 73, 72; J Wilson (W) 73, 73; 143: S Ballesteros (Sp) 71, 66; 144: S Torrence (W), 66; 145: S Torrence (W), 66; 146: S Torrence (W), 66; 147: S Torrence (W), 66; 148: S Torrence (W), 66; 149: S Torrence (W), 66; 150: S Torrence (W), 66; 151: S Torrence (W), 66; 152: S Torrence (W), 66; 153: S Torrence (W), 66; 154: S Torrence (W), 66; 155: S Torrence (W), 66; 156: S Torrence (W), 66; 157: S Torrence (W), 66; 158: S Torrence (W), 66; 159: S Torrence (W), 66; 160: S Torrence (W), 66; 161: S Torrence (W), 66; 162: S Torrence (W), 66; 163: S Torrence (W), 66; 164: S Torrence (W), 66; 165: S Torrence (W), 66; 166: S Torrence (W), 66; 167: S Torrence (W), 66; 168: S Torrence (W), 66; 169: S Torrence (W), 66; 170: S Torrence (W), 66; 171: S Torrence (W), 66; 172: S Torrence (W), 66; 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Olympic peaks beckon Nepal

DAVID MILLER, who is travelling with the Nepalese Olympic Committee's president, on a tour of the East, today reports from Nepal, a country recently more important to the Olympic philosophy than the Soviet Union.

They have a football tournament in the Himalayan town of Dhaulakhet at some 7,000ft. It is said that if you clear the hill top vigorously off the pitch, it can take a day to get it back; the pitch is on the side of one of those precipitous Nepalese hills where only goats and gorkhas feel at ease.

Indeed, Sharda Chandra Shah, the president of the Royal Nepal Olympic Committee, is convinced that if his country is one day to win a gold medal, it will be by utilising the national characteristic of small stature and powerful legs which come from climbing hills... in weightlifting.

Shah recently went on a seven week fact-finding tour of the provincial hill regions and did not find even one small plateau which was suitable for a new football or volleyball pitch.

Thanks in part to the International Olympic Committee's sponsorship, people from all 159 national Olympic committees, Nepal was able to send its largest team yet to Los Angeles, 19 officials and competitors. The fact that Nepal was there is more important, under the Olympic philosophy, than that the Soviet Union was not, a truth which is just beginning to dawn on the politicians in Moscow.

Short on facilities, strong on valour

"The IOC's efforts to increase competitive membership is particularly beneficial to developing countries", says Shah. "The desire for improvement in the developing countries is no less than it is in the developed."

Though he believes in democratic finance, and the right of the United States to take a larger slice than others of the benefits arising from their being able to stage the Games when no one else could or would, he is among those dismayed at the fact that the US Olympic Committee will take \$90m out of the \$150m profit.

To come from the monumental edifice of Communist China's organization to the tiny kingdom of Nepal has truly been one of life's charmes from the 35th anniversary of the People's Republic to the national holiday here of the Hindu festival Dashain; though for the westerner, the ritual slaughter of water buffalo and goats can somewhat spoil your lunch.

The enthusiasm of a country which is desperately short on sporting facilities but strong on valour and friendship has not been lost on the Nepalese, the IOC president, on his visit.

It was only two weeks ago that Nepal staged, in their modest Daxshar Stadium, the inaugural South Asia Games among seven nations in medal winning order, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and the Maldives.

Seven thousand schoolchildren gave one of those contemporary massed flag-piercing mosaics in the opening ceremony that evoked Moscow, Rio de Janeiro, Los Angeles, and we have seen on video tape the marvellous improvisation of Hindu dancers.

No disgrace in defeat

Nepal had the modest distinction of winning the football tournament of the South Asia Games, beating Maldives, Bhutan and finally Bangladesh by 4-2. They are coached by John Figge, appointed to them by West Germany through the FIFA coaching scheme. He will be in charge of their first ever participation in the current World Cup qualifying competition, against South Korea and Malaysia. In the first involvement in a major tournament, the Asian Games of 1982 in Delhi, Nepal lost 3-1 to Kuwait to disgrace of one recalls that Kuwait held Czechoslovakia to a single goal in the World Cup the same year.

In eight years between 1977 and 1984 they have increased their national federations from eight sports to 20, their national tournaments from five to 25, (including five for women), their national scheme from 1,056 individuals to 3,305, the number of national coaches from 17 to 40 and imported foreign coaches from three to 31.

In a realignment of objectives to make the most of their abilities, Shah is concentrating on four sports: weight lifting, with the help of Bulgarian and Russian coaches boxing, is the outstanding friendliness. There is a small hotel on the way from the airport called the Valley View, and under its signpost is written the welcoming message: "Love and care for you."

Lancashire's second row in need of major overhaul

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

Steve Bainbridge, the flyde and England lock forward, will be out of the game until November 17 after the decision of the Lancashire Rugby Union's disciplinary committee to add another four weeks to his suspension. This will prevent him from playing in the county championship for Lancashire; he is already automatically excluded from consideration by England this season.

Bainbridge was sent off for fighting during flyde's game with Waterloose a fortnight ago and Lancashire have added another month to his suspension. The Waterloose lock who was sent off in the same incident, has been suspended until November 2.

With David Cusani, the Orrell lock, entering hospital on Monday for a cartilage operation, Lancashire's plans for the second row have undergone a severe overhaul.

Before the game with Eastern Counties next Saturday, Cusani's youngest brother, Charles, was due to take his place in a strong Orrell side against Boreham Park today but the Lancashire club were waiting to hear whether the match was to go ahead after yesterday's downpour forced Park officials to make a pitch inspection.

Conveying was giving Brain, their hooker, until this morning to recover from a bruised collarbone before their meeting with Leicester at Coudon Road. Brain, who is playing with a damaged knee tendon anyway, did not receive the shoulder injury until the last minute of the Coventry's 22-9 defeat by Nottingham on Wednesday.

Brain is the only hooker named in a 21-strong Midland squad preparing for the game with Leicester on October 16 but today's game will determine whether Wheeler is added to it. Nottingham who have Rees, Hodgkinson and Mantell in the divisional squad, rest the first two after minor injuries for the long trip to Leicester.

Harlequins have their six internationalists available against Swanssea and will be hoping for an improvement on last week's showing against London Welsh. Welsh welcome back Ackerman, who summured in Australia and was last helping the RFU President's team to beat England. He appears at centre against Richmond, his fellow internationalist, Douglas, returning at scrum half.

London Irish have yet to open their account this season and are unlikely to change that situation at Bristol. Three of their players will be representing Ulster against Yorkshire and Condon, the stand-off half capped as a replacement last season, has a broken wrist.

Robertson's absence from Melrose will give Watsonians the edge at Myreside, though the home side will miss last week's match-winner, Hastings, who is replaced by Fisher.

Gala travel to Ayr without four of their first-choice pack, while Hawick welcome back four of their forwards, Deans, Thomas, Rae and Turnbull, for the visit of the fiery Edinburgh Academicals.

France, hit by injury, could include four new caps in their side to play Japan in the second international and final match of their tour, in Tokyo tomorrow.

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Ackerman: at centre against Richmond

Wales will not tour

By David Hands

Wales have toured three only once in 1964, and are not due to visit again until 1991, though the fact that the national teams will not be going need not prevent an invitation club tour, such as that undertaken by a Welsh Academics side two seasons ago.

Mr Williams, however, raises a valid point about too many fixtures. Cricket and football have suffered from the same disease and now rugby is displaying the same symptoms. The drain on leading players grows; it is hard to imagine, for example, how New Zealand's touring South Africa in 1985 was discussed by the general committee but our international tour programme is already congested. It's a situation that needs rationalization, not an increasing commitment.

The next tour to South Africa from Britain is scheduled in 1986, when the British Lions are due.

Speculation that Wales might accept an open invitation to tour South Africa next year was quelled yesterday when the WRU's general committee decided against such a visit. Last June a special meeting of clubs belonging to the Welsh union voted by 306 to 62 to maintain links with the country.

Ray Williams, the WRU secretary, said: "The question of Wales touring South Africa in 1985 was discussed by the general committee but our international tour programme is already congested. It's a situation that needs rationalization, not an increasing commitment."

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Australia's triumph settles the series

By David Hands

Ahmedabad (Reuters) - Australia won their limited-overs series against India by winning the fourth match by seven wickets. The victory in the 46 overs game gave Australia a 2-0 lead in the five-match series.

They won the opening fixture by 45 runs and the next two games were abandoned owing to rain.

The teams met in the final match in the central Indian city of Indore today.

Hughes, who came to India promising a new era in Australian cricket, kept his leading position in the top order. After winning the toss for the fourth consecutive time, he put India in on an easy-paced pitch. But their makeshift openers, Blundell and Shastri, justified Gavaskar's gamble in promoting them by sharing a century stand.

However, Wessels, an occasional bowler, and Lawson, playing in his first Test, were the main factors in the Australian victory. Wessels took 4-25 and Lawson 3-25.

Yallop saw Australia home with two overs to spare.

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Mailman poised to stamp his authority

By David Hands

Mailman is supposed to win this afternoon's Cambridgehire Handicap at Newmarket and provide Ian Balding, who won the race with Siciliana in 1973, with a second victory in the first leg of the autumn double.

Joe Mercer, successful in 1982 on Century City, rides Kingsley's gelding, who may have the most to fear from Torwar, Lucky North, Mowray Boy, Advance, Promised, Isle and Windsor in what promises to be the usual mud scramble for this tricky race.

At Ascot last weekend Mailman missed the break when narrowly defeated in the apprentice race won by First Pleasure. Earlier the five-year-old had shown himself to be in excellent heart when beating Basil Boy by three lengths in the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood. He is guaranteed to stay every yard of this testing nine furlongs and will be ideally suited by the softish going.

Torwar, strongly fancied to continue Luce Cumani's magnificent season, is sure to make a bold attempt. Wylla finished fourth in the race in which Torwar was runner-up to Basil Boy at Yarmouth and was thought to be in excellent heart when beating Basil Boy by three lengths in the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood. He is guaranteed to stay every yard of this testing nine furlongs and will be ideally suited by the softish going.

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Saturday

Television and radio programmes
Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

Sunday

BBC 1

- 8.30 The Perishers (r). 8.35 The Littlest Hobo (r).
- 9.00 Saturday Superstore. Cartoons, videos, fun and games presented by Mike Read. He reveals what he gets up to in his spare time as does Frankie Goes to Hollywood. Others appearing are Rod Hull and his unpredictable pet, Enki, and Liz Benwell who will be answering viewers' questions on horse and pony care. Music is provided by Helen Terry and Level 42. 12.12 Weather.
- 12.15 Grandstand presented by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is: 12.20 Football Focus with Bob Wilson. 12.50 Sports. 12.55, 3.30 and 3.55 Golf: The Hirsch Ladies British Open from the Woburn Golf and Country Club. 1.25, 1.55, 2.25 and 2.55 Racing from Chester. 1.35, 2.05 and 2.35 Motor Racing: The James Hardie 1000 - Australia's leading endurance test for cars. 3.05 Johnnie Walker. The Taylor Woodrow Horseracing event at the Horse of the Year Show. 3.50 Football half-time scores and reports. 4.40 Final Score.
- 5.05 News with Jan Leeming. 5.15 Sport and regional news.
- 6.20 The Tripods. Episode four of the 13-part science fiction adventure and Will and Harry are in France to meet the Free Man in the White Mountains (Ceeleax).
- 6.45 The New Edmonds Late Late Breakfast Show. The guest is Paul Young.
- 6.55 Bob's Flat House. Bob Monkhouse presents another edition of the electronic bingo game (Ceeleax).
- 7.10 Juliet Rye is having supper at the home of a colleague and his wife when a telephone call informs her hosts that their son has been arrested.
- 8.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show. Comedy and magic from Paul Daniels and his guests Roberto Gasser and his sons; Peter Pitt Laurence Fannon and George Gimmind.
- 8.40 Dynasty. The custody hearing nears and Blake clashes with Kyrste and tells Alexis never to enter his home again (Ceeleax).
- 9.25 Wogan. The guests this week are Dr David Owen, Joanna Lumley, Tony Blackburn and pop group Wham.
- 10.15 News and sport. With Jan Leeming.
- 10.30 Match of the Day Special. Jimmy Hill presents highlights from two of the Division's First Division games and the results of the Goal of the Month competition. David Vine is at Wembley for the climax of the Home of the Year Show - the Grand Prix.
- 12.00 Film: The Stooge (1972) starring Jackie Mason. Drama about a police informer who decides to leave New Jersey for the comparatively safer shores of Miami. But first he logs before his past catches up with him. Directed by John G. Avildsen.
- 1.25 Weather.

tv-am

- 6.00 Good Morning Britain, presented by Henry Kelly, begins with a repeat showing of a Dream Home feature. At 6.30 there is a discussion on soccer violence; news at 6.25, 7.00 and 8.00; sport at 7.30 cooking at 8.15. The guests are Leo Sayer, Marilyn and Tom Sharpe.
- 8.30 Star Date presented by Tracey Ullman.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 Cartoon Time. 9.30 Fraggie Rock (r) 10.00 The Saturday Starline. Pop videos, cartoons, competitions and guests. Presented by Bonnie Langford, Tommy Boyd and Nigel Roberts. 11.20 Silver 1. Animated adventures of the A-Team character. 11.45 Catechism (r).
- 12.15 World of Sport introduced by Steve Rider. The line-up is: 12.20 Wrestling. First half of an international between England and Scotland; 12.45 News; 12.50 On the Ball; 1.15 Boxing: Rene Weller v George Fenech; Gerry Cooney v Philip Brown; 1.25 The ITV Star; 1.30, 2.00 and 2.35 races from Haydock and the 1.45, 2.20 and 3.00 (the William Hill) Cardboard Challenge from Newmarket; 3.10 and 4.00 Snooker: the second semi-final of the Jameson International Open; 3.45 Football half-time reports; 4.45 Results.
- 5.00 News and sport. With Jan Leeming.
- 5.05 The Krinkles Klub. Comedy show with guests Bob Carole and musical group, Darque.
- 5.35 Blockbusters. General knowledge quiz for teenagers.
- 6.05 The A-Team. The four troopers plus the fetching Tawana Baker (Maria Hesseley) are out to break up a gang of car thieves.
- 7.00 Punctures. Celebrity quiz game presented by Lenne Sargent.
- 7.30 Bottle Boys. Comedy with the muckrums from this week, all invited to Sharon's wedding. Last in the series (Oracle).
- 8.00 3-2-1. Couples from Cumbria, Hampshire and Swansgo are invited to play the ransy-heard chamber arrangement of Haydn's 104 in D major.
- 9.00 The Gentle Touch. Det Inspector Maggie Forbes is on the trail of members of an animal rights group who released animals from a laboratory, unaware that one of the animals is diseased (Oracle).
- 10.00 News.
- 10.15 Snooker. Dickie Davies is at the Eldon Square Recreation Centre, Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the final session of the Jameson International Open.
- 12.15 London news headlines followed by Bellamy. The policeman, still suffering from the death of his wife, finds a woman in the welcoming arms of a friendly woman who seems to know more about him than she should.
- 1.05 Night Thoughts from John Marsh, a Quaker.



Fred Astaire and Gene Kelly: two of the MGM stars appearing in That's Entertainment (Channel 4, 2.30 pm)

BBC 2

- 8.30 Open University until 11.50. 11.50 Ceeleax.
- 3.10 Film: Girl of the Golden West (1938) starring Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Musical comedy with MacDonald playing a saloon bar owner who is the object of the sheriff's affections. But then a rival appears on the scene in the shape of Rameraz, a handsome bandit. Also starring the late Walter Pidgeon. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard.
- 5.05 Film: The Unbelievable Molly Brown (1954) starring Debbie Reynolds and Harvey Presnell. A musical about a gold digging young woman from the Colorado backwoods who discovers that there is more to being accepted into high society than just having the trappings of wealth. Directed by Charles Walters.
- 7.10 News and sport. With Jan Leeming.
- 7.25 Haydn in London. The second of two programmes presented by Christopher Hogwood is in the form of a musical cameo of Haydn's visit to London between 1791 and 1795. Christopher Hogwood introduces some of the music associated with the time Haydn spent in the capital, coupled with the composer's own observations on the English. The programme ends with the Salomon String Quartet playing the ransy-heard chamber arrangement of Haydn's 104 in D major.
- 8.20 Rugby Special. Nigel Stammers introduces highlights of this afternoon's game between Cardiff and Newport.
- 9.10 The Light of Experience. Corvid murder George Thibault reflects on how his prison experience (his death sentence was commuted) transformed him from a criminal into a successful playwright.
- 9.30 Freud. Episode four of the drama based on the life of the psychoanalyst (Ceeleax) (r).
- 10.30 Film: First Love (1977) starring William Katt and Susan Dey. The first showing on British television for this story of a young man's first encounter with love and his first American college campus. Directed by Joan Darling. Ends at 12.05.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.00 Listening Eye. Magazine programme for the deaf and hard-of-hearing. This edition, first shown on Tuesday, includes an item on clubs for the deaf.
- 2.30 Film: That's Entertainment (1974). A compilation film, part in black and white, of the best from the MGM musicals between 1929 and 1955.
- 4.50 Evolution. An animated film about male and female 'things' procreating.
- 5.05 Blockade. A compilation of the week's two episodes.
- 6.00 Danger Man. Starting Patrick Macdonald. The British secret serviceman is in the Middle East on the trail of a beautiful woman suspected of spying and, possibly, high treason.
- 6.30 Rock 'n' America. Musical comedy series.
- 7.00 News summary and weather followed by Revelations. Kenneth Williams recalls an incident that occurred when he was in Ceylon during his National Service.
- 7.30 Union World presented by Gus Macdonald. NCB Enterprise Ltd was launched two months ago by the National Coal Board with an initial £5 million to provide jobs in mining areas with high unemployment. The same sort of scheme was introduced ten years ago by British Steel when the Elbow Vale steelworks were closed. What has been the result of the experiment?
- 8.00 Tennis: The Refuge Assurance British Championships. The semifinals.
- 9.00 Callan. The British agent and his reluctant sidekick, Lonely, break into the home of a scientist suspected of being a KGB agent.
- 10.00 A Frog with Davis. Davis Davis's guests are Norman Wisdom and Max Boyce.
- 10.30 Film: The List of Adrian Messenger (1983) starring George C. Scott as a retired British intelligence officer on the trail of a Russian spy (Kirk Douglas), a multiple murderer and master of disguise. Directed by John Huston.
- 12.20 Scotland Yard: The Strange Case of Blandy. The true story of a woman who was accused of murdering her husband. Directed by Ken Hughes. Ends at 12.55.

BBC 1

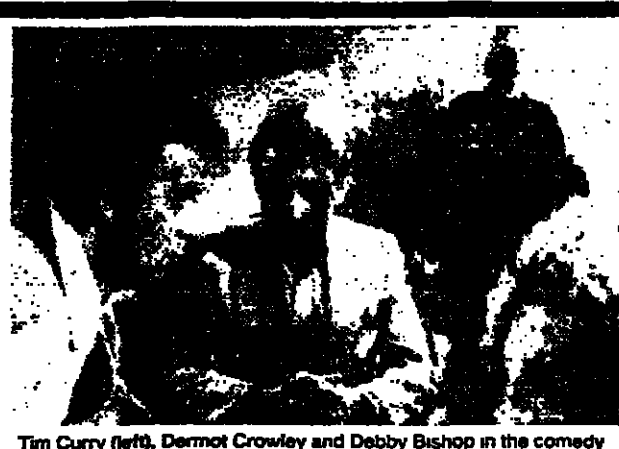
- 9.00 Heads and Tails. For the very young (r). 9.15 Ceeleax. 10.00 Asian Magazine. Binda Rai is in South India to discover how the community has responded to the needs of women who are facing domestic difficulties. 10.30 Hopefully This Video ... A programme designed to improve follow-up discussions in the classroom (r).
- 10.55 A voice from France. Lesson one in a 15-part French conversation course for beginners. 11.20 Knock Knock. Religious stories from around the world. 11.35 This is the Day. Sunday worship from the Sutton, Surrey, home of the Rev Mya Byrne.
- 12.05 See Hear! A new series of magazine programmes for the deaf and hard-of-hearing.
- 12.30 Comic Roots. Les Dawson is the first of six comedians to trace the roots of his humour (r). 1.00 Farming. The 1984 Dairy Farm of the Year. 1.25 Weather. 1.25 Mr Smith's Fruit Garden. In the fourth of his five-part series Geoffrey Smith discusses peaches (r).
- 1.50 News headlines. 1.55 The Pink Panther Show (r).
- 2.10 Sunday Grandstand introduced by Desmond Lynam. Motor Racing, Horse Racing and Show Jumping are featured this afternoon. There is coverage of the European Grand Prix from the Netherlands; at approximately 4.20 the action switches to Paris where Peter O'Sullivan introduces coverage of the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe; there are also highlights from the Horse of the Year Show.
- 5.10 The Queen in Canada. Kate Adie reports on the second part of the royal tour which included visits to Toronto and Winnipeg.
- 5.35 News with Jan Leeming.
- 5.45 The Barchester Chronicles. Episode two and Mr Harding, after a session of soul searching, is inclined to believe that the accusations published in The Jupiter are morally correct (r) (Ceeleax).
- 6.40 Songs of Praise, presented by Rosemary Hargrave from the New St Pancras Parish Church, Euston (Ceeleax).
- 7.15 All Creatures Great and Small. An extended version of this successful series based on the novels by James Herriot about the everyday life of a vet in rural Yorkshire. Directed by Terence Dudley (r).
- 8.45 Just Good Friends. A new series about the ex-lovers, Penny and Vince, begins with them back in their respective family homes after the fact that they shared is vandalized. Vince plucks up courage to visit Penny.
- 9.15 Tenko. Part one of a new 10-episode drama about the women in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp (Ceeleax).
- 10.10 News with Jan Leeming.
- 10.25 Omnibus. Art critic Waldemar Januszczak re-assesses portraits of the faces of Christ: from the early Renaissance to the modernist. Directed by David Bailey explain how they use faces not as subjects but as canvases for their own effects.
- 11.15 Everyman Profiles. The story of Mother Agnes, a nun who spent her life in a convent in Alabama (r).
- 11.50 Weather.

tv-am

- 7.25 Good Morning Britain, presented by David Frost, begins with a Thought for Sunday.
- 7.45 Rub-a-Dub-Tub. For the very young (r).
- 8.45 Good Morning Britain continues with a review of the week's newspapers; news at 9.00; and at 9.03 David Frost interviews David Steel.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 Cartoon Time. 9.35 The Smurfs (r). 9.50 Cartoon Time.
- 10.00 Morning Worship from Belmont Abbey near Hereford. 11.00 Getting On. Shilim Reynolds and Tony van den Bergh with interviews and activities for the elderly.
- 11.30 Baby and Co. Miriam Stoppard examines the breast/bottle feeding controversy and has advice on toilet training (r).
- 12.00 Weekend World. Brian Walden poses the question 'Labour's defence policy - will it work?' 1.00 Police 5.
- 1.15 The Big Match. Brian Moore produces highlights from two of yesterday's First and Second Division games.
- 2.00 The Human Factor. Peter Williams and Sue Jay examine the research that has gone into tracking down the haemophilia gene.
- 2.30 London news headlines followed by The Smurfs (r).
- 2.45 The Queen in Canada. Anthony Carraway follows the royal visit to Canada.
- 3.15 Sealions. Orla Dwyer introduces the opening frames of the final of the Jameson International Open.
- 5.30 Sunday Sunday. Gloria Hunniford's guests are Dame Anna Neale, Brian Blessed, Bob Carole, John Peel and Cheryl Baker.
- 6.30 News.
- 6.40 Highway. Sir Harry Secombe in Southampton where among the people he meets are the Queen Mary and the manager of the city's football team, Lawrie McMenemy.
- 7.15 Child's Play presented by Michael Aspel. Tim Brooke-Taylor and Nanette Newman try to decipher everyday words defined by children.
- 7.45 It's Be Alright on the Night 3. Dennis Norden presents a selection of film and television gaffes that were not intended for the viewer (r).
- 8.45 Blue Monday, by Stewart Parker and Vince, begins with them back in their respective family homes after the fact that they shared is vandalized. Vince plucks up courage to visit Penny.
- 9.15 Tenko. Part one of a new 10-episode drama about the women in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp (Ceeleax).
- 10.10 News with Jan Leeming.
- 10.25 Omnibus. Art critic Waldemar Januszczak re-assesses portraits of the faces of Christ: from the early Renaissance to the modernist. Directed by David Bailey explain how they use faces not as subjects but as canvases for their own effects.
- 11.15 Everyman Profiles. The story of Mother Agnes, a nun who spent her life in a convent in Alabama (r).
- 11.50 Weather.



Tim Curry (left), Dermot Crowley and Debby Bishop in the comedy drama with music Blue Monday (ITV, 8.45 pm)

BBC 2

- 1.55 The Sea of Faith. Part four of Don Cupitt's series on the reasons behind today's crisis of religious faith (r) (Ceeleax).
- 2.45 Kyung-Wah Chung Plays Bach. In this, the last of four programmes, the Korean violinist is joined by Cho-Liang Lin for a performance of the Concerto in D minor for two violins and strings. Before this, the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, directed from the harpsichord by Trevor Pinnock, play Handel's Overture to his oratorio, Solomon, followed by the popular Arrival of the Queen of Sheba (r).
- 3.15 The World Chess Championships. Jeremy Jaeger is in the chair as Lord Carrington, secretary general of NATO, is questioned by John Dicks, diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Mail and David Furlah, defence correspondent of The Guardian.
- 5.30 News summary and weather followed by Face the Press. Anthony Howard is in the chair as Lord Carrington, secretary general of NATO, is questioned by John Dicks, diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Mail and David Furlah, defence correspondent of The Guardian.
- 6.00 American Football. Highlights of the game between the Dallas Cowboys and the Chicago Bears.
- 7.15 Sealions. Orla Dwyer introduces the opening frames of the final of the Jameson International Open.
- 8.45 News with Jan Leeming.
- 8.50 Did You See...? presented by Ludovic Kennedy. Christopher Hampton, Norman Stone and Alec Guinness discuss the film of the same name, directed by Colin Bucksey (Oracle).
- 9.25 Grand Prix. Highlights of this afternoon's European Grand Prix at the Nurburgring.
- 10.10 Film: The Man Who Fell to Earth (1976) starring David Bowie. Rip Torn and Candy Clark. Science fiction story about an alien from another planet who uses his super-intelligence to amass a fortune at the same time making enemies in big business. Directed by Nicolas Roeg. Ends at 12.30.

CHANNEL 4

- 2.00 Tennis - The Refuge Assurance British Championships. Coverage of one of the singles finals of the tournament being held at Telcel. Time permissive there will also be highlights from last weekend's Davis Cup semifinal between the United States and Australia.
- 4.30 Film: Summer Solstice (1981) starring Henry Fonda and Myrna Loy. A made-for-television love story about a 50 year old marriage. Joshua and Laura Turner, both in their mid-seventies, return to the place of their first meeting to reminisce about old times. While Joshua paints, Maggie recalls their unconventional way of life in a series of flashbacks. Directed by Ralph Rosenblum.
- 5.30 News summary and weather followed by Face the Press. Anthony Howard is in the chair as Lord Carrington, secretary general of NATO, is questioned by John Dicks, diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Mail and David Furlah, defence correspondent of The Guardian.
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Radio 4

- 5.55 Shipping. 6.00 News Briefing. 6.05 Prillade. Musical selection. 6.30 News: Farming Today. 7.00 News: 7.10 The Papers. 7.15 On Your Feet. 7.45 Perspective. 7.50 Down to Earth. 8.00 News: 8.10 The Papers. 8.15 Sport on 4. 8.45 Breakaway. The 10.00 News. 10.05 News: 10.10 The Papers. 10.15 On Your Feet. 10.45 Perspective. 10.50 News: 10.55 The Papers. 11.00 On Your Feet. 11.30 News: 11.35 The Papers. 11.40 On Your Feet. 11.45 Perspective. 11.50 News: 11.55 The Papers. 12.00 On Your Feet. 12.05 News: 12.10 The Papers. 12.15 On Your Feet. 12.20 News: 12.25 The Papers. 12.30 On Your Feet. 12.35 News: 12.40 The Papers. 12.45 On Your Feet. 12.50 News: 12.55 The Papers. 1.00 On Your Feet. 1.05 News: 1.10 The Papers. 1.15 On Your Feet. 1.20 News: 1.25 The Papers. 1.30 On Your Feet. 1.35 News: 1.40 The Papers. 1.45 On Your Feet. 1.50 News: 1.55 The Papers. 2.00 On Your Feet. 2.05 News: 2.10 The Papers. 2.15 On Your Feet. 2.20 News: 2.25 The Papers. 2.30 On Your Feet. 2.35 News: 2.40 The Papers. 2.45 On Your Feet. 2.50 News: 2.55 The Papers. 3.00 On Your Feet. 3.05 News: 3.10 The Papers. 3.15 On Your Feet. 3.20 News: 3.25 The Papers. 3.30 On Your Feet. 3.35 News: 3.40 The Papers. 3.45 On Your Feet. 3.50 News: 3.55 The Papers. 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Different places and styles in Canada

Continued from page 1

defence yesterday Mr Freddie Fox, who has made the Queen's hats for 13 years, said: "The Queen dresses the way she thinks she should for the job and to be comfortable. For a woman of her age she dresses very suitably. She is not a fashion plate, she is a monarch; you can't have both."

Mr Ian Thomas, one of the Queen's dress designers, said: "She is not a 17-year-old starlet but a 58-year-old grandmother doing a wonderful job. She always looks lovely; the clothes she wears are right for the job she is doing."

Mr Vidal Sassoon, the hairdresser, said: "It is obvious that someone in her position would not keep changing her hairstyle to keep up with fashion. Certain people have an image and that is how the public know her. I doubt if they would like her looking punk."

Criticism of the Queen's apparently unsmiling demeanour has often been made in the past, but it has always been pointed out that no one can smile all the time, and that the royal features in an attitude of repose tend to assume a look of Hanoverian severity.

Despite the tempest touched off by the newspaper article, a royal official insisted yesterday that the visit was an unqualified success and that it proved that the monarchy is "still good news in Canada" (John Best writes).

Mr Geoffrey Stevens, managing director of the *Globe and Mail*, said the newspaper had received four telephone calls from Canadian readers about the article, and a number from Fleet Street.

He maintained that the report was accurate. He had seen the Queen when she unveiled a plaque in Toronto on Tuesday "and that's actually how she looks".

A royal tour official said: "She is not a 20-year-old lady. She must be allowed, like any adult person, to age normally. I'm much younger than the Queen and I look tired sometimes."

The Queen did indeed look tired at times, but was as animated as could be expected considering that she was on her fifteenth visit to Canada and much of the routine was the same as on her first visit, 33 years ago.

The two-week tour ends tomorrow.



At ease with the people: The Queen chatting with the crowd which greeted her at Parliament Hill, Ottawa.



The Queen at public appearances in Toronto and (far right) in Prescott, Ontario.

Opponents join in attack on Labour

Continued from page 1

long such a polarised diet", Dr Owen said.

There was a responsibility on Conservatives, Liberals and Social Democrats to bridge the present divide within Britain, "and no one has greater responsibility to start this process than the present Prime Minister", he said.

Mr Kinnock's remarks on radio came in response to criticisms from the left of his attitude to the miners' dispute and of his condemnation of violence. The reassertion of his authority over the party was welcomed by his colleagues in the shadow Cabinet, particularly after the remarks of Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' president, at a fringe meeting the previous evening in which he appeared to suggest that he was providing the leadership that the party wanted.

In an upbeat message at the end of a conference dominated by the miners' dispute, Mr Kinnock said that the whole party, left and right, had got the winning habit after successes in local council by-elections and the European elections.

In the final debates yesterday, the conference went against the advice of the national executive committee to oppose the use of strikes without a referendum in the so-called "Diplomatic Courts" in Northern Ireland. Mr Alex Kitson speaking for the NEC had said there was no way that the intimidation of juries could be prevented.

The conference, however, rejected by a massive majority calls for British troops to be withdrawn from Ulster which Mr Kitson said would be "the recipe for a bloodbath".

Mr Kinnock urged the shadow Cabinet to press for an inquiry into the Prime Minister's conduct of the Falklands war.

In an obvious reference to the Clive Ponting affair, Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader, attacked the prosecution under "an outdated and discredited Act" of civil servants who believed they had a moral duty to expose deception. Such prosecutions were made to deter other exposures of the truth about the Government.

"They amount to show trials and show trials should have no place in a proper democracy."

Frank Johnson in Blackpool

Non-televsual face of socialism

A Labour Party conference traditionally ends at lunch-time on Friday. This last half day draws to a close with the party putting aside the week's divisions and coming together in a spirit of forgiveness and emphasis on what unites it. To observe the occasion requires, then, a strong stomach.

For what unites the Labour Party are bonds of mutual hatred far stronger than any trivial reconciliation in the dying moments, as yesterday. But once the outsider decides to enter into the spirit of the occasion, it can be rather moving.

Here, for a few minutes, is the Labour Party as it would have us believe it truly is, or wishes to be.

Consider Mr Eric Heffer, for example. He is the Liverpool MP whose chairmanship has been the object of adverse criticism. He had from time to time during the week given the impression of confusing his composure. He had been accused of calling too many Liverpool Trotskyites. My own view is that composites are confusing by their nature.

As for Liverpool Trotskyites, I got the impression that Mr Heffer maintained a scrupulous balance between Liverpool Trotskyites, and the other main groupings in the contemporary Labour Party: Clyde-side Leninists, Yorkshire Stalinists, fellow travellers of Provisional Sinn Féin and Greater London Gaddafi supporters.

Tyranny of blandness

Mr Heffer's special merit, as chairman, was that he kept on forgetting he was on television all the time. Thus he was able to address to bothersome delegates such demands as: "What d'ya want, mate?" Thus he exposed himself as occasionally confused, irritable and biased, in short, as human.

Given the tyranny of blandness which television has steadily imposed on politician's, we should all be

grateful for Mr Heffer's defiance of it. He may go down as the last non-televsual politician in our time. When the television age is over, historians reconstructing more diverse past will revert to him. And so to the presentation.

The Labour Party finds then out like any old-fashioned employer, which indeed it is. They always consist of admirably bourgeois objects. Mr Heffer's great reading and his qualities as a "working class intellectual", handed Mr Heffer one vast dinner plate.

Mr Heffer fell silent, uncharacteristically, for a few moments, head bowed. Then he described this as just about the most moving moment of his life, thus gracefully overlooking any implication that he only asked one person to dinner at a time.

Mr Michael King, announced as having been the party's assistant national agent for some vast number of years, was brought forward and handed a box with a ribbon on it, said to contain two large brandy glasses.

Socialist Sunday school

Mr King reminisced about such matters as his learning of socialism at the old socialist Sunday School, which, if memory serves correctly, was an institute which advocated totalitarianism.

He had only once attended a Labour Party conference as a delegate, he explained. On that occasion, he had speeches on three subjects in his pocket, but was not called by the chairman on any of them.

"That's because you didn't come from Liverpool", bawled a malcontent at the back of the hall, reminding us, during all this goodwill, of the Labour Party's enduring commitment to resentment and the general, surly feeling that we are always being done by anyone in the remotest position of authority.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Princess Anne attends the Metropolitan Special Constabulary's annual dinner dance at the Novotel Hotel, Hammersmith, London, 6.45.

Prince Michael of Kent attends Nurburg Grand Prix tomorrow; departs Heathrow 11.30 (today).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,548

ACROSS
1. BUCKY
2. POTTER
3. SHEPHERD
4. HARRIS
5. R. D. M.
6. LAMARCA
7. ANGELO
8. I. V. D.
9. M. J. M.
10. M. J. M.
11. M. J. M.
12. M. J. M.
13. M. J. M.
14. M. J. M.
15. M. J. M.
16. M. J. M.
17. M. J. M.
18. M. J. M.
19. M. J. M.
20. M. J. M.
21. M. J. M.
22. M. J. M.
23. M. J. M.
24. M. J. M.
25. M. J. M.

Solution of Puzzle No 16,553

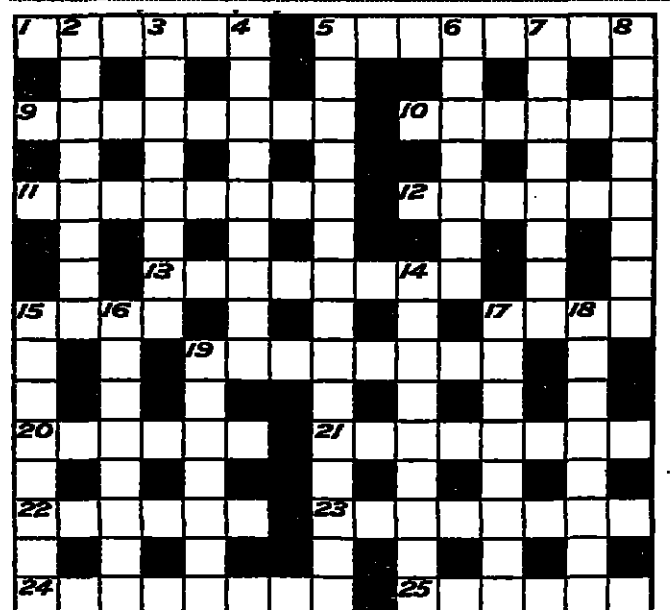
ACROSS
1. BUCKY
2. POTTER
3. SHEPHERD
4. HARRIS
5. R. D. M.
6. LAMARCA
7. ANGELO
8. I. V. D.
9. M. J. M.
10. M. J. M.
11. M. J. M.
12. M. J. M.
13. M. J. M.
14. M. J. M.
15. M. J. M.
16. M. J. M.
17. M. J. M.
18. M. J. M.
19. M. J. M.
20. M. J. M.
21. M. J. M.
22. M. J. M.
23. M. J. M.
24. M. J. M.
25. M. J. M.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,554

A prize of The Times Atlas of the World (comprehensive edition) will be given for the first correct solution sent next Tuesday. Entries should be addressed to: The Times, Saturday Crossword Competition, 12 City Street, London WC9 9ET. The winners and solution will be published next Saturday.

The winners of last Saturday's competition are Mrs P. Harris, 2 Crowder Terrace, Walsley, Hampshire; Mr J. H. Duggan, 112 Ring Road, Walsley, Hampshire; Bishop Auckland, Co Durham; Mrs A. Fairfield, 4 South Parade, Bridgton, Scotland; Devon.

Name _____
Address _____



- ACROSS
1 Wine with no lack of body? (6).
2 Submarine may be made as usual with tin? (8).
3 Second employer? (8).
4 Queen is given black colour? (6).
5 Rout mice, dreadfully slain by King of Cats? (8).
6 Caravan last seen round the middle of Belgium? (6).
7 Reckless type needing rent, not at home? (8).
8 It's used to intensify a sort of light? (4).
9 Brief state of regret thus expressed? (4).
10 Christian's enemy Edward frustrated? (8).
11 Courageous about one, far the most part? (6).
12 Inspect what drivers of hansom do (4,4).
13 Take turns off to relax? (6).
14 Aircraft controller's alternative to flights in US? (8).
15 Disbur of flesh or backside of pony? (3,3).
- DOWN
1 Allowed to get in the way in game? (8).
2 It's maximized by travelling light? (8).
3 Missionary in capital of state (5,4).
4 Collection of native gods here (6,7).
5 Term in Irish college? (7).
6 She saw wartime service in the field (4,4).
7 Behaves like gulls or other birds (8).
8 Writer shares out parts? (9).
9 It's this sort of drink? (8).
10 Critic who doesn't rely on first appearance? (8).
11 Recommend someone to deal with brief assignments? (8).
12 Special radio set for space-traveller? (8).
13 Produce equals sign? (7).

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 16

John Morris and Stuart Evans

Carmanthen Museum, Abergwili, Carmarthen, Mon to Sat 10 to 4.30 (ends Nov 3).

Views of Oxfordshire: new works by local artists; Dorchester Galleries, Rotten Row, Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxon, Mon to Sun 10 to 6, (closed Weds), (until Oct 21).

Music
Organ recital by James Parsons, Wetheral Parish Church, Carlisle, 7.30.

Concert by the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

General
Book Market, Bingham Hall, Cirencester, 10.30 to 4.30.

The 17th Surrey Antiques Fair, Clive Hall, Guildford, Surrey, 11 to 5 daily, last day 11 to 6 (ends Oct 11).

Chipping Norton Grand 50/50 Auction, The Theatre, Spring St, Chipping Norton, Oxon, viewing from 10, sale starts at 2.

Tomorrow

Royal engagements
Princess Alexandra opens the new Smithton/Culoden Youth Club, Inverness, 2.15.

Music
Concert of choral music by the Capriol Singers, Liverpool Anglican Cathedral, 8.

Concert by the Scottish Chamber Orchestra, City Hall, Glasgow, 7.30.

Concert by the Roth Suring Quartet, Knowle, Station Road, Sidmouth, 3.

Concert by the Medieval Ensemble of London, Wilde Theatre, South Hill Park Arts Centre, Bracknell, 7.30.

General
Medieval Tournament: jousting, footfighting, archery and morris dancing. Hever Castle, Edenbridge, Kent, opens at 12, contests at 2.

Craft Fair '84, Banqueting Barns, Knebworth House, Stevenage, Herts, 10 to 5.

Didcot Steamday, Didcot Railway Centre, Oxfordshire, 11 to 5.

Stour Valley Steamday, Stour Valley Railway Centre, Chappel and Wakes Colne Station, Colchester, 11 to 5.30.

Exhibition of Rural Arts and Crafts displays and demonstrations by local craftsmen, Chiddingfold Village Hall, Chiddingfold, East Sussex, 2 to 5.

Pace out for plants: the World Wildlife Fund's annual sponsored walk for wildlife. 250 individual walks throughout the UK to raise £4m for endangered plants in the UK and around the world. For details of walks in your area contact Patricia Spanner on 0453 20551.

Anniversaries
Births: Matteo Ricci, Jesuit missionary, Macerata, Italy, 1552; Thomas Acton, political reformer, Hales Owen, Worcestershire, 1783; Janus Lind, singer, Stockholm, 1820.

Deaths: William Tyndale, translator of the Bible, Vilvorde, Belgium, 1536; Charles Stewart Parnell, Irish nationalist, Dublin, 1891; Alfred, Lord Tennyson, poet laureate 1850-92, London, 1892; George de Manneville, caricaturist and novelist, London, 1894.

TOMORROW
Births: William Laed, Archbishop of Canterbury 1633-45, Reading, 1573; Niels Bohr, physicist, Nobel laureate, 1922, Copenhagen, 1885; Deafie Edgar Allan Poe, Baltimore, 1849; Oliver Wendell Holmes, physician and writer, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1894.

Gardens open

TODAY The Chequers, Windsor: medieval village, on W of Hedslopp on A177; famous garden; large plant sale; sales with bulbs, trees, shrubs, house plants, tools, second hand and bric-a-brac. Local produce for sale. Trust for Nature Conservation, 10.30 to 2.30.

TODAY AND TOMORROW
North Larkham House, Godshouse, on NE of A881 at junction with A177; large garden with walled and lawn, superb collection of modernist plants, vegetables, fruit, ornamental plants, roses, shrubs, 10 to 5; also some every Saturday and Sunday in October.

Concert by the Stuttgart Chamber Orchestra, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

General
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Roads

London and South-east: A40 Western Ave outside Royal Tube station, westbound lane closure due to western repairs, 11.30 to 1.30. A40 Western Ave, eastbound lane closure due to eastern repairs, 11.30 to 1.30.

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In the garden

Leaves falling from our own trees are nuisance enough but it is infuriating when they blow in from our neighbours' as well. So, sweep them up once a week from the lawns. Do not let them lie on small rock plants. If you have fish in a pool and it is not too large spread a piece of netting over it to catch the leaves. If they sink to the bottom they will give off gas that is poisonous to the fish.

Frosts may arrive any time now so pick all outdoor tomatoes and place the green ones in a dish of semi-ripe tomatoes in a warm, light but not sunny place. The ripening tomatoes apparently give off ethylene gas which ripens the green ones. Or if you have some glass or plastic cloches available, cut the plants loose from their stakes and lay them flat propped up clear of the soil and cover them with the cloches.

For readers who may have missed a copy of *The Times* this week, we repeat below the week's *Portfolio* price changes (today's are on page 28).

place the green ones in a dish of semi-ripe tomatoes in a warm, light but not sunny place. The ripening tomatoes apparently give off ethylene gas which ripens the green ones. Or if you have some glass or plastic clothes available, cut the plants loose from their stakes and lay them flat propped up clear of the soil and cover them with the clothes. RH